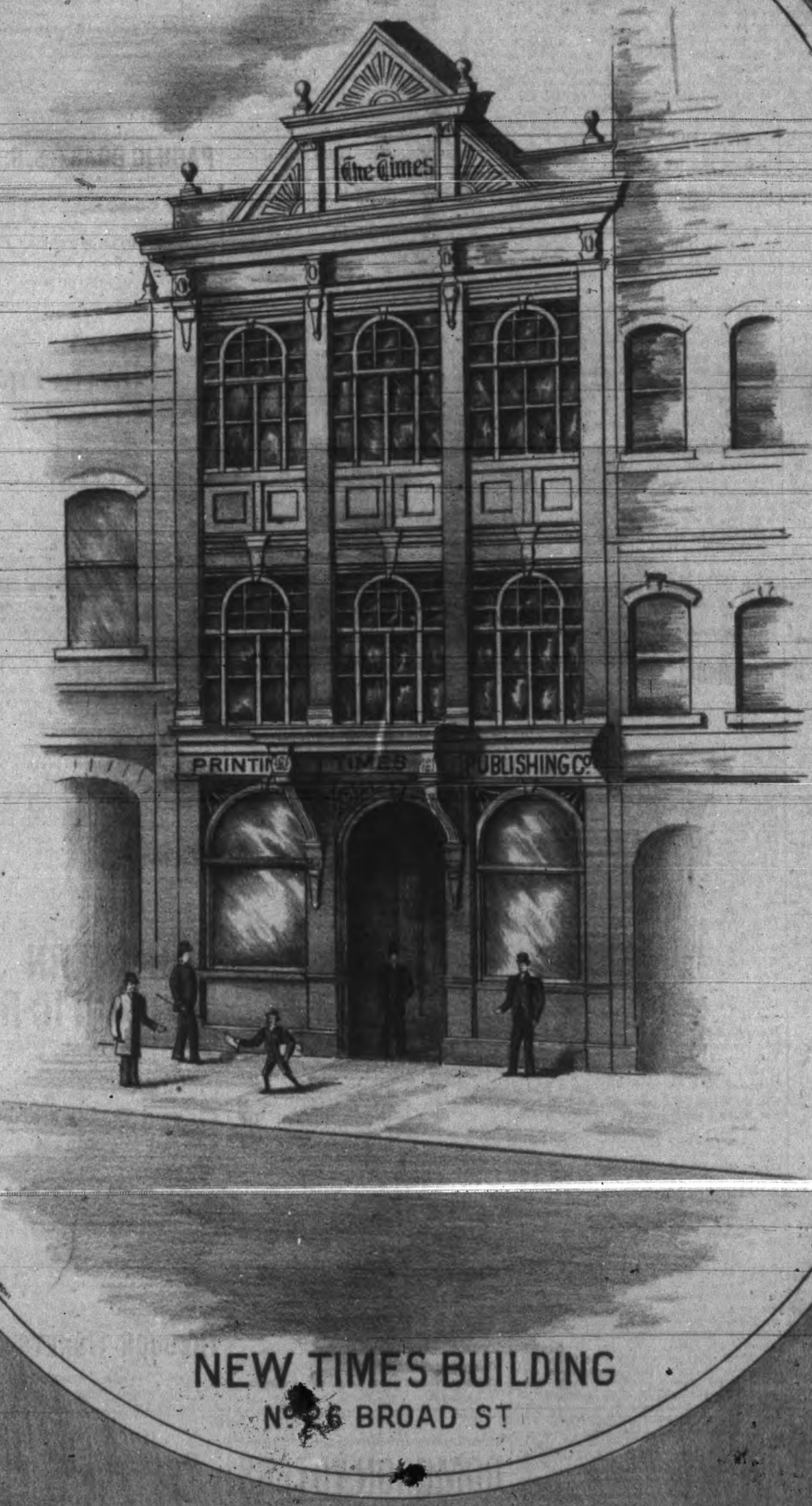
VICTORIA TIMES.



NEW TIMES BUILDING
No. 26 BROAD ST

Victoria Lith Co.

OLD COUNTRY JOTTINGS.

General Booth's Departure—Trades Union Congress—Rainy Summer.

London, Sept. 15.—The head of the Salvation Army passed through Liverpool on Tuesday on his way to Canada. His entrance and his exit were as devoid of show as it well could be. His admirers in London gave him a farewell greeting on Monday night. The general is going to see how his army is spreading itself over the United States and Canada, and he proposes to be absent from this country for six months. His last trip across the Atlantic was five years ago. He started from London on Tuesday morning, and was on board the Allan line steamer Carthaginian, in the Alexandria Dock, Bootle, at four o'clock in the afternoon. A few of the local officers of the "army" called upon him on board the steamer and bade him God-speed. The Carthaginian, which sailed in the evening, is due to arrive at St. John's, Nfld., on the 18th or 19th inst., and his programme provides for his addressing two meetings each day while he remains on the American continent. He expects to be back in England about the end of February.

The experiment recently conducted at the Central Meat Market, West Smithfield, with a process for thawing frozen meat makes it more than ever necessary for the housewife to be on the qui vive to prevent the butcher palming off what is supposed to be prime Scotch beef or Southdown mutton the meat of an animal which never saw the color of English pasturage. Beef has been so successfully treated by this process that it has all the appearance of fresh killed meat, the flesh presenting a nice bright color, and it would take the genius of an expert to detect that it had ever been frozen. With mutton, however, the experiments have not been so far as satisfactory, but as the trials are yet in their initial stage it cannot be asserted that the treatment of mutton by this process is a failure.

A parliamentary return yesterday showed that during the six months ended June 30th, 1894, 570 persons were killed and 4074 injured on or in connection with railways in the United Kingdom. Thirty-five fatal and 2226 other accidents, though upon railway premises were not directly connected with the movements of trains. Of the total accidents 243 fatal and 1275 non-fatal were to companies' servants.

In the latest diphtheria returns for London there is matter for encouragement, but at the same time matter for alarm. Encouragement lies in the fact that fatal cases were fewer than in any other seven days of the past two years. Alarm springs from the statement that they were still seven more than the weekly average of the decade. For two years without a break London has had a great excess of this dangerous disease, and the outlook is not hopeful if it be true that the scourge is due to the massing of people in towns and of children consequently in schools.

The supposition that temperance must be promoted by reducing the number of public-houses is shaken by a comparison between two Welsh towns whose circumstances differ widely, namely, Cardiff and Newport. In the former town there is Sunday closing, and the licenses are one to every 413 of the population; in the latter there is not Sunday closing, and the licenses are one to every 278. Yet during the last annual period to which the chief constable's reports are made up, one Cardiff resident in every 96 was summoned for drunkenness, against only one Newport resident in 134. Moreover, 190 shebeeners and 225 persons who had bought beer illegally were summoned at Cardiff, against two at Newport. Similar comparisons have been made in former years, but the differences this year are more emphatic than ever.

I learn that there is no doubt that when the Princess of Wales returns to England she will continue to show a greater personal interest in society life. I am assured that she herself is desirous—indeed she indicated this in the early months of this year—of renouncing the retirement on which she seemed resolved after the death of her eldest son. When she first exhibited a desire for retirement the Princess was in bad health, and the deafness with which she had been afflicted threatened to assume a more serious character. Since then her health has very much improved and her deafness has—though it has not been banished—shown no further tendency to develop. The Princess will now once more be seen in her position as the leader of English society. This fact the engagements already made for her partially indicate.

The Norwich trades union congress is over, and during its brief week's deliberations it has done much useful work. The systematic way in which the agenda papers were successively gone through was an object lesson of the first water for members of parliament, who might well take it to heart and import a little of its business attributes into the big house at Westminster. Messrs. Burns, Tillet and others of that ilk all worked harmoniously together, and the labor questions of the day were discussed fersely and without acrimony. In selecting Mr. Samuel Woods to be the new secretary the conference is to be congratulated heartily on its choice. He is in very truth the beau ideal of a labor leader, for he is both the son and grandson of a pitman, he himself going to work in a mine at the early age of seven, gradually rising from pusher to pony driver, until he attracted the attention of his employers, and at forty-six years of age, after a constant career on the up grade, he has been able to make a sturdy bid for a Lancastrian division and to write M. P. after his name. It is difficult to know whether he himself considers this much of a distinction. He appears to be much prouder of the massive gold watch and chain presented to him by the coal owners for his impartial conduct during the strike.

[illegible] watched the ten miles cycle race for the Surrey cup it was impossible to avoid thinking of the records which will be broken next year when the new French invention has been tested by the racing men. The new machine is to be worked both by the hands and feet, and extraordinary results may be anticipated. The statement made, however, by a French paper that a speed of a mile a minute will be attained may safely be taken with a grain of salt, although it is quite probable that the amount of leg force necessary to drive the vehicle will be materially lessened by the hand work.

The building of another man-of-war commenced at the Portsmouth dockyard on Monday last, when the first keel plate of the Prince George was placed on a vacant slip. She is to be a first-class armored twin screw battleship of 14,900 tons burden. She is to carry sixteen guns. It is reported that the Duchess of York will perform the ceremony of naming her.

Miss N. G. Bacon, a young lady who has made something of a name for herself no less as an enthusiastic cyclist than as a devoted apostle of the cult of the "separate cylinder," has lately achieved a rather noteworthy triumph in the cycle touring line. Starting from London on her bicycle at 4 a.m. on August 3, she accomplished successfully and alone a tour of twelve hundred miles, reaching Glasgow about the 16th and arriving again in London on September 1. She was absolutely companionless, and rode all the way in her "rational costume, choosing the hilly and most trying roads for her journey and carrying luggage weighing about ten pounds.

The new system inaugurated by the board of trade of sending British sailors discharged in foreign ports direct to their homes has been commenced in Dunkirk. An agent of the board of trade boarded the ship when she arrived, ascertained the destination of the men, provided them with railway warrants, and some spare cash, and saw them off by train. Two days after their arrival at their homes they draw the wages due to them less the advance. The rage of the crimps and harpers who live by entrapping and robbing the sailors was, it is reported, very great, but they were powerless.

A pair of horses, Duke of York and Lord Bath, belonging to Mr. Arthur E. Evans, J. P., of Bronwylfa, Wrexham (a brother of Mr. Edwad Evans, jr., of Liverpool), has just been sold for one thousand guineas, which is believed to be the highest price ever paid for a pair of carriage horses. They are the winners of upwards of one hundred first prizes, three of which they carried off at the Dublin horse show last week.

A singular suggestion has been made by a local magistrate at the Hastings borough police court. A married woman was charged with drunkenness, and the chairman of the bench, in speaking of her condition, thought that in the future the police should be supplied with a photographic apparatus, so that they might be able to take snap shots of intoxicated persons.

The rain of Thursday and Saturday morning was the climax of a most trying summer. With all the rain we have had since the beginning of July, we have never before had such a merciless, ceaseless downpour as that of Thursday. St. Swithin's curse has been fulfilled. Since the 15th of July there has been rain very nearly, if not quite, every day.

THE MODEL WIFE and DIAMOND DYES.

A model wife can realize
Great benefits from Diamond Dyes;
No matter what her family size,
She dollars saves by Diamond Dyes;
She happy makes her children's lives,
By using often Diamond Dyes;
Her home is bright as cloudless skies,
Because she uses Diamond Dyes;
All other brands she must despise,
When she can choose the Diamond Dyes;
Her faded dress she deftly tries
To renovate with Diamond Dyes;
Her husband's coats, vests, pants and ties
Are soon renewed with Diamond Dyes;
At fair this year she took the prize
For goods dyed with Diamond Dyes;
She causes wonder and surprise
By tinting walls with Diamond Dyes;
She with the artist often vies,
By coloring maps with Diamond Dyes;
She's economical and wise,
This comes through using Diamond Dyes;
Good nature sparkles in her eyes,
Because she's helped by Diamond Dyes,
On those grand colors she relies,
She knows the best are Diamond Dyes.

LATEST BIBLE FINDS.

Manuscripts Discovered in a Monastery Near Jebel-Nour.

Jebel-Nour, a mountain of Arabia, near Mecca, is revered by the Mohammedans as the place where the Angel Gabriel delivered to Mohammed the first portion of the Koran; and, because of this belief, is called the "Mountain of the Law." On Mount Catherine, the highest peak of this mountain group, stands a monastery founded by the Emperor Justinian, A.D. 528. Here live forty old monks belonging to the Greek church. For some time, learned men believed that this old monastery contained valuable treasures of ancient manuscripts; and recently, Dr. Frederich Grote, a renowned German savant, was received hopitably by the monks, and discovered manuscripts of great value. He obtained permission from the Turkish government to copy the manuscripts.

The following interesting description of these manuscripts is from El-Moukataf, the great Oriental magazine published in Cairo:

"Dr. Grote was, of course not allowed to acquire any of the manuscripts, says El-Mauktataf. He found it likewise too laborious to copy them. So he employed photography as a means of transcribing them, an undertaking in which he, assisted by effective instruments, was eminently successful.

"The photographic plates submitted by Dr. Grote to the editor prove that the manuscripts are written in ancient Arabian and Syrian languages, but the most important discovery is an Evangelium manuscript, which seems to be older than any parts of the original Holy Scriptures heretofore found.

"We were greatly puzzled by this manuscript when we first saw its photographic reproduction. The handwriting was unrecognisable. Finaly we discovered a key for deciphering it, and found it to be a part of the book of St. Mark ix. 11-12, beginning, 'And they asked him,' etc., and ending, 'must suffer many things and be set at naught.'

"The discovery of the key was principally facilitated by the occurance of the word Allia, that is, Elias, in the text.

"The language used is the Aramaic dialect that prevailed in Syria at the time of Christ, and it is very probable that Dr. Grote discovered the most ancient of all existing Evangelium manuscripts in the form of contemporaneous Aramaic translation.

"It should be interpolated here that Aramic, according to Julius First, is the mother of all Semitic dialects. The oldest parts of the Old Testament—Jeremiah x. and xi.; Daniel ii., iv., v., vi., vii., and xxviii.; Ezra iv., viii., xviii., and vii., xii. to xxvi.

"The last page of a translation of a part of the Evangelium in the ancient Arabic language, which Dr. Grote's photograph reproduces, contains the following:

"'The word was disseminated among the brethern, and they believed. . . . . And there are many other things done by Jesus, which, if written about, would fill the world with more books than it could hold.'

"'The holy Evangelium by John was finished at Euhesus. The copying of the four Evangeliums was finished in the middle of Lent for the owner, Stephanus, son of Frich, from Antiochia, known by the name of Knos. The latter was a layman, and when he received his copy of the holy Evangelium he became a monk and took the name of Arsani, and it was written for him by a sinner, a poor devil, without virtue, known among the peasants as Suru, Frich's son-in-law, who deserves the fire of hell. God have pity on the reader and the writer—and forgive the writer. Amen.

"'And this happened in the year 438 of the moon era, and the copy is correct.'

"Another photograph represents parts of the first book of Timothy, chapter vi., commencing as follows:

"'I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickens all things,' etc.

"This manuscript shows traces of the Arabic style of writing in use now.

"While most of the manuscripts are of Biblical or religious import, several refer to science and philosophy. One of the doctor's photographs reproduces a page from a medical book containing this bit of wisdom:

"'There is no way of producing hair on a natural bald head, for baldness results from natural causes, which regulate the moisture of the head!'

"An extract from another ancient writer reads: 'O man! when thou hast found a master and desire to avoid the road that leads to perdition, take a care not to be entrapped by the evil one!'

"A photograph of a manuscript of Psalm xlvi. produces Arabic and Syrian translations of each verse set opposite each other. We have before us verse 8 and 9: 'Come, behold the work of the Lord,' etc., and 'He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the Earth.'

"Another Arabic manuscript contains the sentence: 'Whoever killeth a man is excluded from inheritance.'"

THAT OPEN LETTER.

The particulars of a remarkable cure of consumption, after the patient had reached the last stages, related in the article published in the Times last week under the heading "An Open Letter from a Prominent Physician," has caused much comment. It is well known that physicians, as a rule, are averse to speaking words of praise for an advertised medicine, however meritorious it may be, and when one of them casts this prejudice aside and gives in plain unvarnished language the particulars of a case that must take rank among the most remarkable in the practice of medicine, it is not only a noteworthy triumph for the medicine in question, but also reflects credit on the physician who has cast aside his professional prejudice and gives the result of his use of the medicine for the benefit of suffering humanity. In the articles published from time to time, the public have had the strongest evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a medicine of remarkable merit, and now to these is added on the authority of a well known physician, over his signature, the particulars of a cure of consumption through the timely use of Dr. Williams' famous Pink Pills. It cannot be too widely known that a remedy has been found that will cure this hitherto deadly and unconquered disease, and if any of our readers have not read the article to which we refer we would advise them to look up last week's issue and give it a careful perusal. The facts related may prove of valuable assistance in a time of need.

Inter-State Fair.

For the Inter-State Fair at Tacoma, the steamer City of Kingston has made a round trip rate of $5.70, including two admissions to the fair.

Tickets on sale every Tuesday and Friday, from August 14th to October 30th inclusive, with final limit of twenty days from date of sale.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agent N. P. R. R. Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DOMINION VOTERS

REGISTER! REGISTER!

The Victoria Liberal Association has made arrangements for the registration of voters at the office of ARCHER MARTIN, Esq., barrister at Law, 82 Government street (over the Bank of Montreal, at Lee & Fraser's Real Estate office, Trounce avenue, and at the TIMES OFFICE, where forms of application will be supplied and full information.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria. Store 27 Wharf.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, October 27th, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 135 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,670 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai..Thursday, October 18th, at 8 p.m

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent, Boston Square, Victoria.

H. E. CONNON, Agent.

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

Walla Walla - - - Oct. 10

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7.30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bath-room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to C. D. STEEVENS, General Agent, No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117		
5 30 pm	Lv	M 1	...	*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	35	Pt.	Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	83	...	Seattle....	38	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...	*Tacoma...	361	Lv	8 50 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

R. R. ACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24,

Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

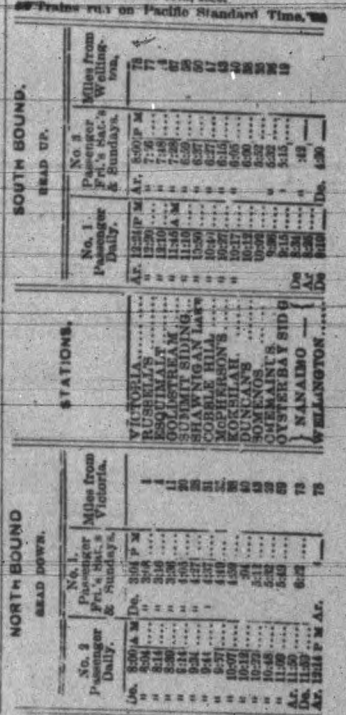
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 11th, 1893.

All Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic and Popular Route to the East. Running through Sleepers and Tourist Cars to

MONTREAL,
BOSTON,
TORONTO,
ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,

WITHOUT CHANGE

For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent Victoria, B. C.

Or to

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

BESIDE THE WINSOME KERRY SHORES.

"Tales of Ten Travelers" Series.

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

I.

Our Vagabond Traveller was not a vagabond in reality, but only in that genial amiability of tolerative spirit which had led him with receptive eyes and kindly heart among the lowly of many lands.

He had never yet essayed the relation of experience or reminiscence; and a ripple of pleasant anticipation broke over our remaining travellers' faces, when, with a little half apologetic "Ahem!" he began the following recital of tender hours among Irish hearts and scenes.

One has all sorts of good luck ing etting at the real things of life when tramping in any country.

Lingering about Killarney, hesitant in my purpose, I looked longingly towards the surpassingly beautiful southwest coast, but felt a trifle cowardly about explorations in that direction without knowing a single human soul beyond Killarney.

In all that splendid coast line were scenes of indescribable beauty and grandeur; there nestled the homes of nine-tenths of the fishermen of Ireland; and over in the almost unknown regions of Dunkerron South, Corkaguiny and Iveragh, were some of the quaintest people of Erin, among whom linger customs, usages and ways almost as old and interesting as the Breton laws of old.

In this mood of indecision I left Killarney on a morning long before its hosts of beggars and guides were astir; and taking my way towards Dingle bay on the great highway to Valencia, loitered along past the northern shores of lower Killarney lake, feasting upon the witching scenery half disclosed through the delicate morning mists.

Before the little Gweestin river was crossed, perhaps ten miles from Killarney, the daily "long car," with its load of passengers and parcels post hampers dashed by; and shortly after a solitary foot traveller, of dubious appearance at a distance, came up from Killarney way as if desirous of overtaking me.

Glad of any excuse for companionship, I halted. But no sooner was the man close enough for inspection than I regretted my delay. He carried a tremendous cudgel in one hand, a little package of belongings in the other, and walked with a bent, weaving stride, unlike one accustomed to the pleasures of the road.

As he neared me his face took on a most forbidding aspect from the clumped and shaggy hair that hid his features completely; particularly as his eyes were covered with a nondescript hat which had all the swails and sags, but none of the breezy picturesqueness, of a huge "sou'wester." Nor did the hair stop with his face. His coat was flung over his arm, and his shirt, of some heavy woollen stuff like a Connamara flannel, was open nearly to the waist, disclosing a breast of huge proportions covered as thickly as his face with hair massed and matted in deep, grotesque swirls. As the fellow halted he stood a veritable giant beside me.

"Fine mornin';" he exclaimed, in a voice like a hoarse clap of thunder.

"Same to you, and many," I answered civilly, but with some trepidation; for his two great fists clutched his stick in most handy way, as one might grasp an aggressive bludgeon or rest upon a silent oar.

He looked at me curiously for a moment, and I now saw that a kindlier pair of eyes never beamed from a human face.

"Faith, I'm John L. Shea,
Av swate Port Magee,
An' I folly fishin'
Upon the deep say!"

he resumed, with an air of confidential pride which at once set my apprehensions quite at rest.

"An' if yer afther goin' my way, an' 'll answer me thruly av yer own blissid self, I'll divide the road wid yez fairly; as the bailiff gently observed to the mad bull that wor interjucin' his horns to his 'leather crackers' (sheepskin breeches.)"

I "answered him truly" as to myself. Then he told me with deliciously loquacious candor how he had been sent for a month before by Father Flannery, of Carne, away up on the howling coast of Mayo, to come among the poor fishermen of Blacksod bay to rig up boats and gear that the wretched folk of that region, a class every whit as hopeless and helpless ast the Arran islanders, might attempt deep sea fishing; had executed his little commission, and was now proudly returning to the Kerry shores, having walked ever foot of the distance in order to preserve intact his trifling stipend for those he loved in the little home nest at Port Magee.

I did not say so in spoken words, but my heart said, "Brave John L. Shea, av swate Port Magee, that follys fishin' upon th' deep say! you are braver, better, truer than many that have title or station, if you have scales like a fish all over you and hair like a beast all over that; with no riches but your rich brogue and a cabin and thatch and those within it, between your kindly life and all manner of harm!"

And our hands came together with a loud resounding whack, and our tramps' feet rang merrily over the ancient Kerry road that leads by glens and loughs, over Iveragh mountains to the sea.

From our mountain road we at last saw the sun sink into its flaming bed upon the Atlantic horizon; but we yet lacked two or three hours of completing our journey from Killarney to the sea. So we left the heights above Dingle bay, and after beginning the lovely descent [illegible] valley of the Knocknadober, my companion shortly led the way over a rocky mountain boreen for nearly a mile from the great stone road we had traversed.

Turning the jutting point of a huge cliff, rising from a deep gorge around which the footpath trailed, we came to a little cluster of cabins in the sweetest and tiniest of Kerry glens; all overhanging, but inaccessible at this point from, the highway which wound like a ribbon of pink along the base of the heights, some hundreds of feet below.

Here was a little eerie where was perched an Irish "shebeen," which to one of an inquiring mind might have been given identification with a certain secluded spot still farther up the glens; a few cabins where lived a score of souls who mind the herds of the graziers of Kerry; and a mite of a chapel, within which at least once a year a little altar is lighted.

We were among friends. Some plain and hearty food was soon at hand; and before the light had entirely faded from the upper peaks of Knocknadober, myself and my shaggy companion were sleeping peacefully upon a bit of fresh straw in the secure, if not spacious, loft of an ever hospitable Irish cabin "shebeen."

Although I slept heavily, several times during the night I heard soft knocks at the door of our tiny cabin. A regular and interesting order of events, distinguishable only by sounds, followed each of these series of rappings.

Our host would stumble to the door, open a little wicket within it, and then, as if in a great effort to adjufe extraordinary silence, give vent to a "Sh-h-h!" that could easily have been heard for a good quarter of a mile.

"Tear an' ages!" he would growl, an' who are yez, ye spalpeen, that'd split the mountain side entirely wid yer crashin' av the dure!"

"Arrah, ye ould shamer, its meself, Jemmy Dooley, from beyant the Caragh (or Timmy Duffy, av the Dingle Side; or Jerry Cooney, av Drung Hill; or Paddy Doran, av Coolnasharn;) an' its a feather's weight av the rale right sort I'd be having', swate bad luck to yez!"

"Divil a drop ye'll get here, ye blackguard gaugin'! But I'll not be uncivil to yez, th' hour o' night. How's the woman that owns yez?—Sh-h-h!"

"Better nor th' divil's luck penny in yer own purse!—I'll go bail to that same, by the elevens!"

"Sh-h-h!"

Then, as by this time the night traveller had entered, came a dim light from a "splinter" set aflame in the smoldering peat of the fireplace and wedged in an open cranny in the chimney angle.

This was invariably followed by the sound of soft and musical gurgling of liquid from some heavy vessel and the silvery wimple of the same into a receptacle of lesser capacity.

Then a heavy clinking of coin like that of copper pence, suggesting a commercial transaction of well established character, would be heard; and after this a gulp and a hearty smack, from the "parting cup," with the muffled toast, "Shuidurth! (Heres to you!);" when Jemmy, Timmy, Jerry or Paddy would depart down the boreen, humming soft strains of satisfaction and cheer; at which our host would listen and growl for a bit, when the light would disappear and our potheen merchant would tumble heavily into his bunk near the flickering peat embers beneath the hob.

These incidents, growing more frequent as the morning neared, finally so thoroughly awakened me that for some time I lay listening to a distant rumbling and roaring for which I could in no wise account, and as there was a ladder leading from the loft to the thatch of the cabin byre, and thence in to the little paddock below, I silently stole from my companion's side and gained the cliffs overhanging the main highway, as the first tremuious rays of dawn began throbbing over the dark heather sweeps of the mountain above.

A strange confusion of sounds arose from the gorge below.

At first I could but dimly see down there a ghostly jumble of moving things, sometimes massed and accompanied by a Babelbic medley of voices, or again separated into straggling objects making at best only sleepy and silent progress toward the hamlet at Cahirsiveen.

But as the low lying fog lifted and the morning light flooded in upon the wide stone road, the nature of the all night intrusions at the shebeen and the cavalcade below me, was clearly revealed.

It was Saturday morning; morning of the fair and market day at the old seaport town; and all the quaint folk from the wilds of Iveragh, as was their immemorial custom, were "trundling to the fair afore the break o' day."

And what a queer, kindly lot they were!

Here was a group of "th' byes," wriggling along face to face, settling questions of mountain honor in tremendous though friendly harangue and dispute. Then followed a cart, driven by the "ould man," in which were the "ould woman and childer, slapin' rings 'round their swate selves." Many carts there were with pigs, snorting violent protest and surprise; with geese craning their necks in viciously hissed defiance and interrogation, and sheep bleating piteously.

All these were interspersed with or followed by old women with braideen covered baskets; young women with packages of yarn or flannel; lasses thumping donkeys laden with creels or guiding recalcitrant goats or kids; but every lass and woman knitting away vigorously in time to step and gossip; old men, humped and severe, pegging along with thump of stick and puffing of pipe; and all full of [illegible] whether they had to sell or the where-withal to buy; and, of course, a squad of constabulary to remind them of their serfdom, tagging at their heels or occasionally charging at a gallop through the motley cavalcade.

My shaggy companion was shortly ready for our morning march. We descended the mountain boreen and mingled with the fair going people. Walking thus to Cahirsiveen, we lingered a moment at the birthplace of the great Daniel O'Connell at Carhan Bridge; loitered for a time among the market day scenes beyond—where I saw a face I cannot forget until the moment of all forgetfulness shall come—and by miday we were among the fishermen of the southwest coast, at the tiny fishing hamlet of Port Magee.

II.

An Irish fisherman's cabin is hardly a palace, but it often holds love and content, and the one to which my newfound friend led me with rapid, home-nearing strides, seemed one of this pleasant, restful sort. Most of the habitations of the fishing village were wretched hovels indeed. This one was not only clean, but from corrag to thatch it disclosed the touch of loving hands.

As we neared it I could see that white flounced curtains showed behind the tiny panes of cabin and loft; some pretty vines were trained about the windows themselves, and the little curve of smoke above the thatch, which told of the humble hearthside within, escaped through a sturdy chimney instead of the usual hole in the roof.

As the big fellow bounded into his cabin I remained outside under the pretence of enjoying the fine coast scenery; and this seemed wise, for the joyous riot within fairly signified that for the time being there was little place for the stranger.

This shortly subsided, and the giant reappeared at the door tossing his tiny, barefooted wife in the air as though she were a babe; while a brood of little ones, the youngest as big as the little mother, danced wildly about him, and I was directly installed as a guest with great honor, great garrulousness and a ringing cead mile failte.

And what merry hustle and bustle were there about that home-welcoming meal!

Blocks of the finest turf were put upon the embers and the little ones took perspiring turns at the dingy, wheezing bellows. Ashes and flame roared up that great chimney as never they roared before. Schowders (oaten cakes) were set on edge for a fresh toasting. In an instant the "white horses were gallopin'" above the "praties" in the pot; the "tay was wetted by the fire;" and everybody was falling over everybody else in very excess of loving effort.

"Will it be three nigs, th' day?" the little wife blushingly asked her burly husband.

"Three nigs, is it?" roared the giant fisherman, taking his wife's little head in his two huge hands; hands so big that there was no place left on er glowing face to kiss. "Three nigs! Phat's three nigs to empty craythure like ourselves, suillish machree?"

The big head ascended to the little head with almost alarming caresses.

"Sure impty sacks can't stand. Its rubbing grase to a fat pig to say it, but yez might drink wid the stranger in a coal-hole, wid yer eyes to th' black. Make it sex—an'—an' a slewsther (kiss of fondness) a villish (my sweet)!"

Not one but many "slewsthers" were showered upon the blushing and protesting matron now.

"An' a two-eyed beefsteak (a herring) for the aich av us; and a fine mixeaun (cone of butter) from Misthress O'Neill's by the crag; an' a gawlnige (large measure) o' milk; an' th' beartsomest fayst in Kerry enthirely, wid banaght Dhea orrin, ershi misha! (with God's blessing on us, say I)"

It was all that in the pleasant cabin; and then came the problem of my own housing for the time I should remain among the fishermen of the region.

The cabin, like all others of its class, had but one room below and a little loft above. There surely was no place for me in these. But in a little shed at the end, dry and clean, where all the boat and fishing gear was stored, we soon had a fine couch made on a well-folded seine, and although a clearly defined aroma of fish, tar and oakum pervaded the place, as one little window showed some sweet, fern-covered cliffs behind, and another gave a superb view of Valenia Island, the sublime promontory of Bray Head, and of the mighty sea beyond, only a churlish traveler could have found else than gratulation in the sunny and winsome spot.

And yet how little served these quaint folk fully!

There was not a chair within the cabin. Two stone "strangers' seats," one at either side of the chimney, and a few rude stools answered in good wise. A bunk against the wall was the bed of the fisherman and wife. The bouchaleens and girshas (boys and girls) slept upon the floor of the loft above. Their only mirrors were each other's eyes. One table of heavy deal stood beneath the window. One cupboard formed by a little recess in the wall, and another of ancient Irish oak, easily held all the household's scant though precious belongings. One or two case knives, several fish knives used in cleaning fish and in all seafaring work, two or three earthen bowls, a pewter mug for the rare treat of sugar, one modern tin pan, a huge pewter basin and two or three saucers comprised all the ware for the table the fisher family possessed.

Besides these, there were a few of those rare old Irish methers or square drinking cups carved out of solid wood, precisely the same as those used in Erin twenty centuries ago. A strong hot, or tub, had its place beneath the table. A schrahag, or flat osier basket, with narrow sides, always held the boiled potatoes at the meal. And the cooking utensils were the same, and as few, as have been used by the peasantry since there were such in Ireland.

There was a great iron pot for the stirabout, the potatoes and for boiling cabbage leaves and other delicacies for the pig; a smaller iron kettle, in which an egg might be boiled, or the "tay wetted;" and a great, round, flat iron griddle in which black bread, the schowdens and all extraordinary goodies were baked, either hanging from the crane above the fire, or set at an angle against it and turned as necessity required.

The schowder, next to potatoes, being here the great staff of life, really deserves mention. It is made of a thick batter of oaten meal, seasoned with salt, and on festive occasions, with the drippings from fried pork. Strictly speaking it is only the schowder when, as the oaten cake baked on the great hanging griddle, it is additionally toasted or roasted on the muddha arran before the greeshaugh or embers.

This muddha arran is the only other utensil of the fire place of these fishermen, or of the western peasantry at large. It is an iron forked stick with three legs, on which the schowder or fish, or any bit of meat good luck may send, are toasted or broiled; it is one of the most ancient cooking utensils remaining in Ireland; and I mention all these simple things minutely, because without J. L. Shea's real environment, the strong, brave mold in which his fine and humble nature was cast, could not stand forth so clear and lofty in its sturdy and noble worth.

II.

In comparison, wonderously sweet and happy as seemed this little home nest beside the lovely Kerry shores, within it already lurked the demon of unrest.

Dumb and noiseless as it might be and was, a pitiful heart-tragedy was enacting here within one silent breast. To me, its recognition saddened every happy hour; gave frowning seeming to crag, headland and lonely islet, dark and bare; lent a shuddering dread to the magic of the sea; and swept a thrill of portent through all the whisperings of the breezes along the sombre coast.

Not until the first evening did I see Eileen. She was the fisherman's eldest daughter. She crept into the cabin hesitantly, demurely, but not without a certain hint of unconquerable determination and power in her stature, poise and movement and with a light of strange inquiry in her great blue eyes as they rested upon the stranger diffidently.

Her father greeted her fondly enough, but more like a rough companion and sharer of toil than a loved child, I thought, and still with a shade of anxiety in his honest, rugged face.

She stood for a little leaning against the fire place, drinking in our words, and particularly all references to foreign lands, with almost fiercely hungry eyes; and finally, after partaking of a bit of food, disappeared with her brothers and sisters to their beds in the loft above.

Whatever subject we spoke upon, we somehow always came back to Eileen. In a little time I found that the girl had been her father's constant companion for years in the dangerous work of the sea; could manage a boat with all the skill and dexterity of a man; had shared every manner of arduous task involved in mackerel and long-line fishing; and knew every eddy of the sea, every nook and cranny of the coast, every rock, islet, shoal and fishing ground, as familiar as the canniest Kerry fisherman, from Dingle to Kinsale.

Aside from the few Irish lasses at the fair at Cahirsiveen, Eileen was the only maiden grown that I had noticed that day—though I had seen her in a way once before that now filled me with dread for the peace of this fisher's home—and I asked her father where the bright-faced girls of Kerry had gone.

"Gone is it—gone? Heugh!" he answered with sudden spirit. "Over th' say enthirely!"

"But surely they could not all go to America;" I ventured protestingly.

"An' couldn't they though? Its bred they are in th' milk av their mother's breasts to do that same!" This was bitterness. "A girsha's no better nor ten year high, whin th' fayver's on her. Faith, an' she'll work like a baste, an' save like an' ould bite, slyer an' desayt-fuller nor ould Nick himself; an' whin ye'd be thinkin' she'd marry some honest bye an' bide wid her own, like a daycent craythur—P-z-l-i-p!—an' away she's gone, like an aigle over the say!"

Here the fisherman drew his little wife closely to him with a gesture of wondrous pride and fondness.

"Arrah, an' this jewel o' me own cabin wouldn't be in it th' day—heaven bless an' kape her till me dyin' hour!—if I hadn't stole her wan night from Caraghside, like a thief o' th' wurrld; an' thin bate th' three brothers sinseless, broke th' ould man's skull for a hint o' me temper, an' sint word to eleven uncles for a meetin', at their convaynance, barrin' any fast-day o' th' seven!"

"How, then, have you kept Eileen?" I asked eagerly, thinking of what I knew and he did not.

He turned quickly to me with a stern face, putting his little wife almost rudely away. In another instant his huge fist came down with a crash upon the deal table.

"Fore God, I'd kill the man or woman that'd entice her from th' dure!: I'd see her dead afore I'd let her turn wanderer beyant th' say!"

The little wife attempted to soothe him with crooning words, but he was terribly swept with the storm of feeling upon him. He paced the cabin excitedly; plunged through the door into the night and back again; and after a shrug of his whole frame, like some great animal flinging another off, continued impetuously:

"Ould Ireland—save her!—is sorra enough, heaven knows; but th' heart o' her is aiten out, more by th' fayver o' lavin', than by th' wurra o' stayin'. Luk at her now!—th' young an' th' strong clutchin' th' very pennies from her dead eyes to fly away wid an' enrich some other land, till on'y th' trimblin ould an' th' rottin' dead remain!"

I saw instantly it was the one subject sore above all others in the heart of the majestic though simple figure before me. He had painted a woeful, true picture of one of Ireland's causes of decay; but I was astounded at the revelation which followed, the truth of which I could no longer doubt after what I had seen scarcely two hours before.

"Th' poor craythurs, they're not to blame!" He said this with a compassionate gesture, which seemed to comprehend Eileen above us in the loft where there had more than once been a rustling and stirring, as of someone impatient to hear and know.

"It's th' divil's own sowls that like snakes iver crawl over th' ould sod, wid their blisthering tongues, tayzin' the childer away. Many a bone o' theirs I've cracked already; an' by th' five crasses, I'll murther th' first wan that steps foot in Port Magee!"

Pressing him for information I learned this startling fact: That veritable human ferrets, if not in the direct pay of the transatlantic steamship companies, yet still subsisted upon the profits of the nefarious traffic, penetrate the remotest regions of Ireland, sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and unrest and persistently painting the rewards and delights of effort and life in foreign lands; until the country districts are constantly in such tremors of excitement and heartache for those who are going or are gone, that there is no lowly home where is not hovering the shadow of a terror so great that it lacks even the consoling finality of death itself.

"And men really do this thing from year to year for a livelihood?" I asked in honest indignation.

"Min?—min! Things worser nor bastes! No place is free o' thim. They're at ivery fair, weddin' or wake. They're at th' dure o' th' sanctuary. They'll mark yer childer at christnin' an' niver lose sight o' thim till they're min an' women grown. They'll folly th' dead among th' livin' to snatch another livin' wan away. They'll crape in yer home, by day or by night!—Heugh!" he concluded with a gesture at his throat as if choking, "they'll crape upon yer life here in Ireland, till ye can't braythe widout smellin' th' divil's smoke upon thim etarnally!"

He bent his shaggy head sorrowfully and ruminatively for a moment. Then, as if thinking aloud, he added:

"Yis, yis. Faith, John L. Shea's sat in his boat, strivin' for thim ashore, wid Eileen beside him, fur many a year, watchin' thim staymers (trailin' smoke across the water, an' wishin,' wishin,' wishin' ivery wan'd strike bottom, afore they'd take away wan body from this blissed Kerry home!"

I could not but give a hearty "Amen!" to that; but long, long into the night, in my couch upon the seine, troubled forms and scenes were woven into my half-waking dreams. With and across these, like pitiful wraiths of sorrow, passed and repassed the faces in this humble fisher's home, the trailing smoke of the far, low-lying ocean steamers, leaving their wakes of woe behind, and that one pitiless face I had now twice seen and which could never be forgotten until the moment of all forgetfulness should come.

III.

I had seen and heard but little the evening before; but that little in connection with what had been accidentally so dramatically revealed while we sat beside the dying embers in the fisher's tiny cabin, told me that the dread and insidious influence the brave, home-saving soul had so long and valiantly battled was about to triumph over all the mighty pleadings of duty and love and home.

In a short stroll I had taken along the craggy heights to the south of the slumberous old fishing hamlet, I had all unwittingly chosen an almost daring course around the peak of a shelving promontory.

Constantly tempted to loftier heights for a better view of the matchless scenes of coast and islets and sea, I picked my way around the dangerous cone, coming suddenly upon two figures in a little hollow of an angle of the rock.

From where I stood the man and woman could not see me, and yet they were plainly in view, while every word they uttered, from the confirmation of the rock partially surrounding them, was as distinctly audible as though they had stood beside me.

Whenever they had met, and however they had reached the secluded spot, I felt certain that they had not preceded me in the dangerous pathway I had stumbled upon; and I was made further sure of this by the woman, or girl, now and then parting the branches above her, and peering searchingly back along the partly wooded heights above.

She was a maiden of marvelous physical power and beauty, and her manner clearly showed that no other motive than some overwhelming self-interest could have brought her to tryst with the ambling, skulking wretch before her.

Though he wheedled and blustered, blarneyed and bullied, she still remained imperious and determined. Only once did she seem to betray emotion. This was when the leathery-faced dwarf—a humped, mild-eyed travesty of a human, with a face withered and puckered in the ludicrously pathetic lines of an ailing baboon, and [illegible] the girl fairly in her own—stung her seeming imperturbable purpose by reference to the lad she loved.

"It's yer only rale friend I am, Eileen, what's four year been waitin' t' give yer th' chance o' yer life. I'll hold yez it's true, Larry Dean's been no coffort t' yez in all that time. Isn't it on th' batter (tippling) he's been, these last tin days, an' only this blessed day making love like a timpest t' yer girl at Cahirsiveen fair?"

"I'm done wid Larry!" she answered slowly.

Her tone rather than her action told what a deep hurt was behind her words.

"Give the money thip, fur th' ticket t' take yez out!"

"I'll not." Ah, Dennis Fahy, it's as hard as th' divil's forehead, yer are! I'll go me own way, or stay."

"Arrah, avick dear, ye'll desthroy all me grand plans fur yez enthirely. It's t' Killarney yez must go, thin. There ye'll get th' rail fur Mallow, an' Cork, th' next stayner wid th' other gue ladies that's goin' out!" whined the little gnome imploringly.

"I'll not."

"Fear an' ages!" he fumed. "But yer th' great fool! 'Twud take a proper rise out o' yez, t' spake a soft word t' your fayther!"

It was the direst threat the little fellow could make, and I could see he was sure it would humble her.

Continued on page 6

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON; Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

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JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

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DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS, Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 97 A. A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month in Forester's Hall, Government str. et. Visiting brothers are invited. sDINEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUDOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. R. A. BROWN, Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Sec.

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CLASSES.

ELEMENTARY - VOCAL - MUSIC Will be commenced on Monday evening, October 8th, in First Presbyterian church Hall, conducted by Mr. J. G. Brown. Terms moderate.

Those desirous of taking lessons will please apply at the hall not later than Friday evening, or at Mr. Brown's residence, 45 N. Chatham street, Spring Ridge, Saturday evening. 03-3t

Sons of St. George.

The funeral of the late Charles Butler will take place on Sunday, October 7th, from the Salvationists' Barracks, corner Pandora avenue and Broad street, at 2 p.m., for Ross Bay cemetery. Deceased was identified with a lodge of the Sons of St. George in Buffalo, is 31 years of age, and a native of Westmoreland, England, and will be buried under the auspices of Milton lodge. Members and sojourning brethren are requested to assemble at St. George's Hall at 1 p.m. sharp.

W. B. BAVIN, Secretary. 05-2

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SITUATION WANTED as house or parlor maid; good references. Apply L., Times office. oct5-2t

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two splendid building lots 15 minutes' from postoffice; good soil; close to school; also the park and beach; price, $1,300 the two. Address "Property," Times office. s27-2w

FOR SALE—Two black bears about six months old, mate and female; very tame and well trained. For particulars address box 231 Nanaimo, B.C. sep20-1m

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Lot 13 on Russell street, Victoria West; splendid view of the straits and close to the tramway. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Rock Bay Lumber Yard. s19-tf

FOR SALE—Three hundred acres of land, more or less, 50 acres cleared, drained and fenced and over 30 acres in grass and clover; log barn 30 ft by 90 ft, with sheds around; log house of five rooms; two acres of orchard and planted with a fine selection of all the best fruit; one acre in strawberries and other small fruits; 25 head of milk cows and young stock; 1 pure bred registered bull; 10 pigs; 2 work horses, wagon, harness and all farm implements; 50 tons of hay. A bargain if taken this month. Crown grant. Terms, $5,000 cash down; balance on terms to suit purchaser. Address A. B. C., Times office, Victoria. o5-2w

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TO LET—Furnished house with plate and glass; 3 living and 3 bedrooms; bath; hot and cold water; W. C. in house; hot air furnace in basement; no garden. Apply to B. B., Times office. Rent, $25. s20-tf

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PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. [oct3 s,m,t&w 1y]

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

The Daily Times.

STILL FALLING OFF.

Minister Foster will apparently have to face a greater deficit for 1894-95 than that which troubles him on account of the last fiscal year. During the quarter ending with September 30, the revenue fell off $1,300,000 as compared with the first quarter of 1893-94, and there is every reason to expect that the falling off will continue. At the same time there is no corresponding decrease in the ordinary expenditure, so a deficit of no small dimensions appears in prospect. Deficits used to be horrid things in Conservative estimation in Sir Richard Cartwright's time, but the party will evidently have to take a new view of them or else condemn their own beautiful N. P. The best they can hope for is that the people will have forgotten the jeremiads which their leading politicians pronounced over the shortcomings of the revenue under the Mackenzie regime. The N. P. was going to stop all that. It was also to make the people prosperous, to fill up the great west with settlers and to do various other things which it has not done. The deficits are still with us and to make up for them and for the large amounts of expenditure which the government tries to hide under the phrase "capital account," Mr. Foster is now going to raise a new loan in England. Borrowing is easier than economizing with the Conservative government now as it has always been. It comes natural to repair to London for another loan, but the ministers would be severely hurt in their inmost feelings if they were required to put an end to such jobs as that of the Curran bridge and to the extravagance and waste which are found in all the departments. They no doubt count upon the people being unable to see that these illegitimate expenses will yet have to be met by extra taxation because for the present they are met by borrowing. Perhaps they are right in this, but we should hesitate to accept the belief that the people must always remain blind.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Statist, a leading financial journal in London, has offered a prize of a thousand guineas for the best scheme for an imperial customs union. Of course this offer is hailed with acclaim by those whose dreams are wholly in the imperialistic line, and they are no doubt numerous enough to ensure a large number of schemes for the Statist's consideration, but it is hard to see how anything practical will come out of the competition except to the man who gets the thousand guineas. Even the Canadian Gazette, which is of the "imperialist" stripe, doubts if the time is ripe to get much beyond academic essays and the like." The Gazette might have gone further and doubted whether the time would ever become ripe for treating the question of an imperial customs union from any but the academic standpoint. In the meantime, of course, no great harm can be done by academic essays and the like, and it is to be hoped that both the Statist and the essayists will profit by the former's enterprise.

—It is announced that Henry Corby, M. P. for West Hastings, will retire from politics at the termination of the present parliament. Mr. Corby is what is popularly known as a "good fellow," whom all his [illegible] esteem. It is to be noted that he retires in company with some other gentlemen on his own side of the house, but not for the same reason. Messrs. White and Ross, for instance, have nice offices waiting for them, to which they would retire now if the government were not afraid of the result in their constituencies. It is quite certain that a good many others on the Conservative side will retire at the termination of the present parliament, but not for business reasons, as in Mr. Corby's case, nor because they have fat offices in view. Their retreat will in fact be quite involuntary.

THE KAMLOOPS ASSIZES.

Only Two Criminal Cases Tried—A Conviction and an Acquittal.

Arthur Gordon Smith, deputy attorney-general, is home from the Kamloops assizes. Only two criminal cases were tried, Samuel Hill, charged with manslaughter, and Chen Soon, a Chinaman, charged with robbery. The former was acquitted and the latter was convicted and given five years. The trial of Hill was a mere matter of form. He owned a pre-emption on Arrow lake, and an Indian took possession of it, claiming it as an old hunting ground. They met, and it was a case of who got the drop first, as the Indian would have killed Hill had he got the chance. Hill drew his gun in self-defence and shot the Indian. It was a clear case, and the jury did not leave the box to reach a verdict of acquittal.

The case of Chen Soon was an interesting one, and a verdict was obtained on circumstantial evidence. Soon stole nearly $2000 worth of goods by burrowing under the houses of his victims and cutting a hole through the floor. He was convicted on the strength of a little piece of black cloth used to keep jewelry in, found in his possession and fully identified. There was a nice legal battle over the case between Mr. Smith for the crown and Charles Wilson for the defence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and Mr. Justice Walkem sentenced the prisoner to five years. The court is still in session hearing civil cases.

SWEET SWEDISH SINGERS.

The Swedish Ladies' Quartette Made an Excellent Impression.

The Swedish ladies' quartette, consisting of Miss Jennie Norrell, first soprano; Miss Minna Norrell, second soprano; Miss Emy Tourbie, first contralto; Miss Rima Hoving, second contralto, assisted by Mr. Le Rose, a clever character actor, appeared at the Victoria theatre last night, and really deserved a better house than was present. The ladies are all good singers and sing very well together. Miss Jennie Norrell, the leading soprano, although suffering from a cold, made an excellent impression. She has a good voice and uses it well, and is an expressive, sympathetic singer. The concerted pieces, "Breeze of Night,' a waltz song in English from Lamothe, "Cuckoo Song," "The Soldier's Farewell," "Home, Sweet Home," and the peasant song in costume were perhaps the best numbers of the evening. The ladies amused those who knew their language by singing [illegible] a beetle and his love for the rose. Mr. Le Rose was very good in his impersonations. He gave the scene in Fagin's cell from Oliver Twist.

The quartette gave a matinee this afternoon and will also appear this evening, when an entirely new programme will be given.

Wool, Wool, Wool.

Berlins, Beehives, Saxonys, Aberdeen Yarns, Greenock Fingerings and Canadian Yarns at Russell & McDonald's.

Condensed Dispatches.

The next international convention of the Christian Endeavor Society will be held in Boston instead of San Francisco, as previously announced, the western roads not having given special rates to the coast.

Bankrupt Stock of Melton Cloth
At Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

—No one in ordinary health need be [illegible] sible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and [illegible] newer.

LAST AND BEST DAY.

Continual Flow of Spectators to the Exhibition Grounds All Afternoon.

Band Concert and Other Attractions for the Closing Evening.

What a day was yesterday at the great fair of 1894 in Victoria The greatest crowd ever seen at one time thronged the grounds and building till one could scarcely move. And this was caused by the children, showing that Mr. Falconer's head was level when he with a few others originated the idea of children's day. He showed his triumph in the smile of large dimensions that lit up his countenance as he walked up Fort street at the head of an immense army of juvenile invaders, who carried all, not before them, but with them.

The day was simply perfect, although there were threatenings in the earlier part, but the sound of the soul-stirring air, "The Two Little Girls in Blue," to which the procession started out from the public school grounds, drove away the clouds shame-faced, for they could never rain on such a spectacle and show their faces again with any degree of dignity. At the grounds, as stated yesterday, the little ones were welcomed by the president with an appropriate little speech, after having entered through the gates so kindly opened to them by the generosity of the Province Publishing company.

Here from two till six o'clock wondering eyes took in the various sights and little minds were set thinking more by the practical object lessons placed so interestingly and enticingly before them than by a year's cramming at school, so that it is safe to say that as an educating factor, the idea of children's day did a great deal of good. There were plenty of sports for the spectators making up tugs of war teams, races, jumping and so forth, till every one went home tired out with pleasure, and a day was past that will long be remembered.

After the children had gone home and to bed, it would seem as if the parents, being unsatisfied with even the large measure of enjoyment experienced throughout the day, came back again and spent the evening. The place was literally thronged, every one unconscious of the flight of time till the lights were beginning to grow dim and people began to think of catching a car home. This was not difficult, for the company kept up an admirable service, especially towards the end of the day.

Officials of the fair, though kept on the run, were pleased and surprised at the turn of affairs, for what seemed at the outset a very black prospect, with failure written in large letters, has turned out a shining success. The management are now congratulating themselves that there is likelihood of coming out of the fair at least even, which will be a source of great gratification, considering the circumstances they had to work against the first two days and also the magnitude of their undertaking this year as compared with last year.

The bicycle races were the first event on the programme, and were run over a deplorably bad track; heavy, muddy and adhesive, added to which there were very few ready to start out of the large list of entries. The number, however, with the exception of the boys' race and the city championship, were run, although a protest has been laid that the prizes were not legally won on the ground that no proper notification was given the participants of the change of the races from Saturday to Friday. The novice race was won by G. T. Moody, with T. A. Johnson second, after a good exhibition of racing. James and Albert Deeming took first and second places respectively in the quarter mile race. James Deeming ran off with the five mile prize also, thus allowing the Deeming family to take home everything that was worth taking. Following were the officers of the course: Referee, C. Harrison Gibbons, C. C. B. C. W. A.; judges, F. E. Alley, Justin Gilbert and W. J. Jeffree; starter, H. A. Tiedeman; timer, T. W. Edwards; clerk of the course, M. C. Reynard; scorers, J. A. Bradley and J. A. S. Miller; umpires, H. Bantley, H. Wills and Oscar Lucas.

A cloud seemed to hang over the horse races, too, for they were rather slow all round, no particularly bright work, beyond a few slight flashes, being done thoughout the programme. There were three entries in the half mile dash, which was won by J. M. Brennan's Rifton in 54 1-2. Little Johnny and Mollie Cooper divided honors respectively in the mile trotting, and the Calgary mare, All Smoke, took the citizens' stakes. J. S. Rambo's Highflyer took the class race; [illegible] The tug of war did not come off last night, to the relief of a majority of the people attending the fair. The management took the cleats outside the building, and the teams did not think this was fair, as the ground was not level, they said, and one side would be sure to have an advantage. No one thought of levelling the place, and so the evening was spent in disputation, ending with the contest being declared off. The judges held another meeting to reconsider their decision in the English-Canadian contest, but they remained unchanged. The popularly expressed opinion is that the cleats should be discarded altogether, as they are not considered as adding to the legitimacy of the sport.

Messrs. Waitt & Co. made many juvenile hearts glad yetserday by a gift to each child of a whistle, of which several large bundles were given away.

Henry Clay entertained the band from Wellington yesterday, and the music boys entertained the public at dinner in return.

The reduction to ladies for admission to the show was a great success this year, and the management are sorry they did not try it on last year.

The receipts yesterday were something over half of the entire takings of the fair last year.

Over 8500 people visited the grounds yesterday, besides many scores of youngsters whom the management kindly allowed in free, a generous act by which nothing was lost.

Among familiar faces from the mainland is that of Mr. Ramsay, of Ramsay Bros., limited, the Vancouver candy manufacturers. Mr. Ramsay is an old Victorian, having carried on business here on Fort street for a number of years before his firm amalgamated with the late Vancouver Candy company. He still hankers after his old love, as he is here with a splendid exhibit from his factory, which has now a provincial reputation, and particularly in Victoria, for the quality of his goods.

There was some "fun" anticipated in connection with the tug of war contest last night, and accordingly a detachment of special police was sent up with a wagon, to convey away any recalcitrants who might deserve a free ride down town.

Where people are most interested is the art department, as is evidenced by the constant crowd in that vicinity, to around a large collection of handsome photographs from the studios of J. Savannah, whose name is almost a synonym for an artistic photograph. Always in possession of the latest improvements in his art, regardless of cost, so long as the article adds to the value, attractiveness or permanency of his work, Mr. Savannah has never lost an inch of the position he occupies far ahead of his competitors. This year again he has something new to show the public, particularly the new process of producing crayons on permanent bromide paper from direct negatives. This method not only makes a most perfect likeness, but a highly attractive picture. Then his platinums he has practically reduced to the science of a fine art, securing perfect results without the smallest difficulty. It is not, however, to the production of the picture alone that Mr. Savannah owes his success. A casual look at his collection, either in his parlors or at the exhibition, reveals something behind a mere well produced photograph. This is noticeable in his treatment of children, with whom he is always most successful. His grouping is easy and graceful, the expressions natural and the general surroundings in quiet harmony. This, without doubt, involves a deal of time, patience and trouble. The arrangement of draperies and the harmonious blending of lights and shades noticeable in his pictures are also evidence of much careful study and the results of long experience. There are several excellent groups of pictures on view, and a remarkably speaking likeness of Superintendent Hussey is attracting a great deal of attention.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the B. C. Agricultural Society congratulatory speeches were made by the president, Dr. Milne, and the secretary, Mr. C. E. Renouf. The latter suggested that the meeting be adjourned for two weeks to give the council an opportunity to elect their representatives on the board of management. It was decided that the constitution did not allow of this and as several aldermen present expressed the opinion that the council would not be offended, business was proceeded with. On motion of Mr. Renouf it was decided that the constitution should be amended to make the directorate composed of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and thirty members, ten to be elected by the city and twenty by the association. The membership fee was changed from $3 to $2. The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. G. L. Milne.
First Vice-President—W. H. Ladner, Ladners.
Second Vice-President—McI. Deane, Saanich
Treasurer—R. Seabrook.
Secretary—C. E. Renouf.
Directors—Major M. Mutter, Saanich; J. T. McIlmoyl, Saanich; J. T. Wilkinson, Chilliwack; George Deane, Victoria district; E. Hutcherson, Ladners; Prof. Sharp, Agassiz; J. Heatherbell, Hornby Island; A. Haslam, M. P., Nanaimo; T. Cunningham, Westminster; A. H. B.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Sands, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

Everybody

Should know that we are offering a delightful harvest of golden opportunities which it would be unwise to neglect. Do you know it?

Challoner & Mitchell,

JEWELERS 47 Government Street.

DIED

At the Westside Dry Goods Store on the evening of Saturday, the 29th September, of general depravity, OLDMAN CREDIT after a brief(?) illness of about five years. In life he was a fraud and deceitful from the beginning. He robbed his best friends and lied about it. Like Peck. sniff's horse he was immense in promise but not much to perform.

Procrastination was his bosom friend and he walked arm in arm with deadbeats. Now that he is buried may he so continue TO LIE. He will be agreeably missed at the Westside, and already Spot Cash has taken his place and is breaking the record on low prices. He is everybody's friend and hopes permanently to reside in our fair city and will be found at the Westside dispensing genuine good value in Dry Goods, Waterproofs, Mantles, Capes, Jackets, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc. He will gladly prescribe for all requiring his services without Bankrupting their Exchequer.

The Passing of Summer

"The melancholy days are here, the saddest of the year," but to many they usher in a season which might most appropriately be termed the "gladdest of the year": the season of social festivities, balls, parties, etc.

To us it means the arrival of the "Dress Suit Season," and, by the way, speaking of dress suits reminds us: Our facilities for catering to this most important branch of the trade have never been better. We have imported this season a rich range of the most select and correct "full dress" fabrics. We make it a point to intrust this class of work to only the most competent workmen, consequently we produce garments which are in every sense of the word "high class;" faultless in fit, in appearance graceful and elegant.

We respectfully request the consideration of all good dressers at this the advent of the Dress Suit Season.

A. GREGG & SON,
62 Yates Street.

TAILORS.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Are You A "Tender Foot"?

Not in the wild western sense, but in the sense of having tender feet. If you are, we want to fit your next pair of Shoes for you. There's a great deal in the way a shoe is first put on and the way the foot settles into it. If it's tight where it should be and loose where it should be, there'll be very little trouble. We make a study of these things. Prices? Of course they're right or we would not sell so many Shoes.

A. B. Erskine,
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

Butter!

Large consignments arriving weekly by refrigerator car.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
26 Yates Street.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

JEWELRY For Almost Nothing For Cash. Look At The Prices In Our Windows. Davidson Bros., The Jewelers.

OSBORNE HOUSE,

Cor. of.... Pandora and Blanchard Sts.

Thirty four nicely furnished sunny rooms with or without board. Please call, see our place and get our rates before going elsewhere.

W. ALLEN, PROP.

818-1m

LIVE WITH A LARGE "L"

You only exist if you don't eat at the . . . . .

ADELPHI CAFE

Cor. Government and Yates St. Re-opened as strictly first-class.

W. CROFT, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

In addition to my Agency for WELLS FARGO & CO., I am now prepared to receiv Express matter of every description for transmission daily to SEATTLE, TACOMA SPOKANE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS and other points in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN COMPANY.

MONEY ORDERS issued payable at 15,000 cities and special facilities for the payment of MONEY BY TELEGRAPH.

GOLD DUST and BARS purchased.

AGENCY of the Canton Insurance Office (Marine) of Hongkong.

F. H. WORLOCK,
Agent for Wells, Fargo Co, of
18 Trounce Avenue.

CAMPBELL & CO.,

THE FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

Are now well opened up with a larger and better stock than ever. Facilities for making First Class Clothing only.

A full line of fall and winter goods. Everything New, Fresh and Neat; at the old stand.

NO 88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

813-tf

TRESPASSERS REMOVED.

Indian Agent Lomas Removes Illegal Residents from the Songhees Reserve.

Indian Agent W. H. Lomas paid a visit to the Songhees reserve this morning and ordered a number of people illegally residing on it to move. When the police and firemen cleared the shacks off the site for the electric light building at Turret rock a number of the "shacklites," including several Greeks, moved over to the reserve, and later with the return of the sealers the population of the reserve was further increased by a lot of Indians and half castes not entitled to reside there. There was complaint about the matter, and the Indian agent this morning went over the whole reserve and moved all trespassers.

What do you take medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, of course. Then remember Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Bankrupt Stock of Dress Tweeds At Russell & McDonald's.

Macgowan, Vancouver; Dr. Tolmie, D. R. Ker, J. H. Falconer, J. Lamberton, W. Templeman, T. J. Partridge, S. M. Okell, M. Baker, N. Shakespeare and W. J. Pendray.

Trustees—N. Shakespeare, D. R. Ker, R. Seabrook, C. E. Renouf and J. H. Todd.

The name was changed to the B. C. Agricultural and Industrial Association.

NATURAL HISTORY AND MINEROLOGY.

Best collection of native birds, stuffed, Lindley & Foster 1; collection of stuffed animals and animal heads, Lindley & Foster 1; display of mineral wealth of the province, each with an indexed catalogue showing nature of lead, and (if assayed) assay report, Hy. Saunders (diploma).

CAKES.

Assortment of cakes, Hy. Clay (diploma); collection of biscuits made in a provincial factory, M. R. Smith (diploma).

THE LAST AND BEST DAY.

To-day, the last day of the fair, may be said to be the best, the general half holiday being taken full advantage of and an immense crowd being consequently in attendance. The society parade was not as large as might have been expected, owing probably to the early hour of starting. However, those who did not come out with the procession did so later on their own account. Dr. Milne welcomed the societies on behalf of the directors, and expressed the pleasure it gave them to see the representatives of the various friendly societies present. The horse races were very slow in commencing. The other fixtures for the afternoon are:

2 p.m.—Archery, ladies' tournament, distance 25 yards—3 prizes; gentlemen's tournament, distance 40 yards—3 prizes; competition—ladies' and gentlemen, 30 yards—1 prize.

2:30—Horse racing (continued). 1. 5-8 mile dash—Rifton, All Smoke, Southern Cross, Doncaster. 2. Trotting and pacing, 2:20 class—Stormont, Davis Boy. 3. Running, 3-8 mile dash for beaten horses—Dick Turpin, Henrietta, Electric, Jim Murphy.

8 p.m.—Tugs of war.

The street car company had the biggest day yesterday in their history, and to-day will likely equal the mark.

NANAIMO NEWS.

One Of the Sufferers from the Fire Forced to Assign.

Nanaimo, Oct. 6.—A search party under Mr. W. E. Webb will not leave on Monday to look for the Allen brothers and Thomas Milburn. From latest information received the trio were at the lime quarry on Texada island on August 19th, having spent nearly four weeks at Gordon lake. They then set out for Powell lake, but no tidings of them have since been received. The Allans are expert woodsmen and are equally careful on the water. The local spiritualists have held a seance, in which the spirits made known through a medium that the party is in trouble and that they are located at a little old cabin in the woods and that James Allan is either dying or dead.

The case of Young v. Black was decided by Judge Harrison yesterday. The plaintiff was non-suited on the ground that the note was not presented, with leave to sue again, the question of costs to be left to the next court.

Joseph Guffalo, proprietor of the Royal hotel, recently destroyed by fire, has assigned to John Mahrer for the benefit of his creditors.

The strong winds played havoc in the city and district yesterday by destroying fences and unroofing a few sheds. The cost of repairs will, however, not be great.

The agricultural show was formally opened by Mr. M. S. Robins this morning, and during the day much enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings.

OPENED THEIR HALL.

A. O. U. W. Give a Grand Ball Last Night.

Last evenig the members of the A. O. U. W. opened one of the most conveniently arranged ball rooms in the Northwest with a grand ball. There was a large attendance, and a good programme of dances, with splendid music, made the event a very pleasant one. The new hall, situated on Yates street, is a handsome three story stone and brick building. The ground floor is devoted entirely to the ball, dressing and card rooms, all of which are large and comfortable. Around the ball room is a balcony where those not wishing to dance can promenade or watch the other dancers. The remainder of the building is given over to lodge rooms.

The ball room was very prettily decorated last evening, evergreens, bunting and flags having been profusely used and entirely hiding the walls and posts. It was lighted with electric globes of every color and Chinese lanterns advantageously arranged. Among the guests of the evening were Premier Davie and Mrs. Davie and Lieut.-Colonel Prior, M. P., besides many other prominent citizens of the city and province. At midnight a supper was served, one hundred couples sitting down. The affair was in the hands of the following committees, to whom much credit is due:

Management, G. Leiser, R. T. Williams, J. E. Church and Captain J. D. Warren. Reception, G. Leiser, R. G. Williams, Captain Warren. Floor, J. E. Church, James Critchley.

The new hall and ground have cost $20,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE MEREDITH.

The Order-in-Council Appointing Him Is Signed.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—Sir Henry Strong, deputy governor, this morning signed the order-in-council which was passed at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet appointing W. R. Meredith chief justice of the court of Common Pleas of Ontario. It will take a couple of days probably before the commission is engrossed and forwarded to Mr. Meredith, but from to-day his appointment dates, and his salary of $6,000 per year begins.

CHINESE SOLDIERS DESERT.

A Part of Li Hung Chang's Crack Corps Goes Over to the Enemy.

Admiral Freemantle Given Unusual Powers to Protect Britishers.

London, Oct. 6.—A Shanghai dispatch says Wang Seng Tsao, ex-Chinese minister to Tokio, has been severely censured by the Chinese emperor for ignorance regarding the designs of the Japanese government in Corea.

Two Japanese were arrested in Nankin suspected of being spies. One confessed that he had been furnishing his government with information regarding the movements and plans of the Chinese forces.

It is reported that two thousand soldiers of Li Hung Chang's crack corps now in Corea have deserted to the enemy because they have not been paid for some time.

The London Missionary Society has received a cablegram from Tientsin saying their families are leaving for Pekin because of the anti-foreign feeling.

A letter from Pekin says reports from all parts of the Chinese empire say the forts are useless as a means of defence and that the guns in them are not fit for use.

The fleet of Japanese transports sighted off Chefoo on October 22nd is believed to be the force which left Hiroschima late last month with sealed orders, consisting of thirty thousand men.

A report from Shanghai says it is believed there that the Chinese forces at Moukden have been ordered thence to oppose any attempt at landing by the Japanese in the Gulf of Lian Tong or the Gulf of Pechili. The fortifications have been strengthened in anticipation of an attack by the Japanese.

The Daily News says that telegraphic instructions have been sent British Admiral Freemantle to make such drafts from the nearest British fleet as he shall deem necessary to reinforce his own command in Chinese waters.

GOSSIP OF THE METROPOLIS.

Rumor That Satolli is to be Made a Cardinal is Not Credited.

Death Dealing Typhoon Causes Havoc in Hong Kong and Vicinity.

London, Oct. 6.—It is denied that Satolli is to be made a cardinal at the next papal consistory.

Hong Kong dispatches say the city and vicinity was visited yesterday by a typhoon, which did great damage to property and caused the loss of several lives. The schooner C. Curtis, which was in the harbor, was wrecked, and the captain, his wife and all of the crew were drowned.

The religious ceremony for the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Sperry of San Francisco to Prince Poniatowski took place to-day in the Catholic church, St. Pierre de Chaillot and afterwards in the American Protestant church of Holy Trinity, Paris. Both churches were crowded to the doors with friends of the contracting parties. Among the prominent persons present were Miss Sybil Sanderson, the American singer, and her mother. The newly married couple will reside on Avenue Bois de Boulogne.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Times Presents a Sample of Its Work this Evening.

The Times this evenig in a little special number in honor of the establishment of the paper in a new building, presents a picture of the structure from the presses of the Victoria Lithograph company. There are few lithographing establishments in the west capable of turning out better work than the Victoria Lithograph company. They have an excellent plant, and can furnish anything from a visiting card to a three sheet poster. The work is done well and speedily, and at a moderate cost. Manager W. R. Creech has had a life long experience in the business and is well known here, for under his direction a large amount of work has been done. The exhibit placed in the fair was simply gathered from the every day work of the office and put together hurriedly. As such it reflects the greatest credit upon the management.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

Liberal Association Organized at Vancouver Last Evening.

Vancouver, Oct. 6.—An employe of the Port Moody Mills company named McMillan, aged 21, died yesterday from injuries received the evening before in the mills. He was trying to shift a belt with a board. The board caught between the belt and the pulley and hit his head. He was unconscious all night and died in the morning.

Rev. W. Hibbert Binney, who was chosen Bishop of New Westminster, has declined the high office. He has been asked to reconsider his decision.

The Liberals of the city and district have completed organization and have added many names to the rolls. An executive committee was elected last night.

It is reported that a party of miners are on their way from Honduras for Cariboo.

An English paper is authority for the statement that Mr. R. Marpole is to be placed at the head of the C. P. R. Pacific division.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

NEW HOME OF THE TIMES.

Now Fully Established on Broad Street at the Foot of View Street.

Description of Building and How Departments of the Paper Are Arranged.

The Times is in its new home on Broad street at the foot of View street. The task of moving the machinery and plant, without missing an issue, or even being late on a single evening, was accomplished only by the hardest work. But it is all over now, and with the exception of a little finishing work to the building, the paper is finally and fully established in its new abode. As the paper outgrew its old quarters on Government near Johnson street, where it was first issued ten years ago, so did it outgrow the Yates street building which for eight years was its home. The increasing needs of the mechanical department, where the type is set and the paper printed, led to the purchase three years ago of a large double cylinder press, and a year and a half ago four of the latest improved Mergenthaler Linotype machines. Their introduction produced a state of affairs which rendered an inch of space valuable, and much as an old stand in the centre of the business district is valued, new quarters were necessary. A site, also in the business centre of the city, was secured and a business arrangement concluded, but a short time ago saw its consummation as rapidly as the best mechanical skill could do the work. The Times has now a building in which there is ample room for every department, and in the design and arrangement of which the needs and convenience of every department have been consulted.

The building element in Victoria and suburbs has been fairly brisk this summer, and new buildings of more or less importance have been added to the already well filled blocks of the spacious streets; and, late as it is the season, other buildings are being started at different points of the city, which bid fair to be completed before the new year breaks upon us. The most important addition to the business blocks of the city, and what may truly be called a great improvement to Broad street, is the new building that has been erected by the enterprising trustees of the Douglas estate, and leased by the Times. The building occupies the lot between the Williams block and Spencer's Arcade, and now from the windows of the Driard, where only a short time ago the outlook was marred by the uninviting view of a broken street line, rubbish heaps and the backs of Government street stores, a stately facade has arisen which is a credit to the city and the architect, J. Gerhard Tiarks. The front is of pressed brick and has a dignified and graceful appearance. The heavily moulded cornice and frieze and tastefully ornamented pediment look well, surmounting the four great pilasters with their richly moulded bases carrying the shields over the frieze at their heads. The bays between these pilasters are filled with well proportioned and decorated windows, supplying ample light to their respective rooms. The entrance, with its projecting cornice supported on a pair of handsome cantilevers and vestibule richly decorated and panelled in cedar, is one of its most striking and unique of its kind in the city, while the offices, treated in a somewhat similar manner, are a model of excellence and utility in every respect, the whole planning and lighting of every portion of the building being most comfortable, and just the thing for the purpose to which the building is to be put, reflecting great credit on Architect Tiarks, so well known for his excellent work, and the contractor, A. J. Smith, who put the work through in such a praiseworthy manner. It is well that while the city fathers are doing so much to improve the sanitary system and for the general improvement of the city thoroughfares the vacant lots are being filled with really handsome structures, which speak for themselves, in face of the prevalent depression which is heard so much of; that Victoria is thoroughly sound, a splendid field for investment, which will pay well now, and better in the near future.

The business office is located to the left as one enters the building. It is bright, roomy and tastefully finished. To the rear of the business office is the private office of the manager. In the rear on the ground floor is the press room. Here are set up the two big presses, the folder and the engine and boiler. The editorial department occupies the front suite of three rooms on the first floor. To the composing room is devoted the remainder of this floor. It is roomy and in every way suited to the purposes to which it is put. Here the typesetting machines, make-up stones and "ad" cases have been placed. A freight elevator conects with the press room. To avoid a possible break down the mechanical department has both steam and electricity to depend on for power. In lighting there will be electricity and gas ready for individual or common use.

The second floor will be occupied by the Victoria Lithograph Company, which will have the entire floor to itself, giving more than enough room for art room, press room and office.

TRAVEL IN WESTERN INDIA.

The Journeying From Kurrachee to the Capital of Punjaub.

One may reach Lahore by through express from either of the two great ports of Western India, Bombay or Kurrachee. The journey from Bombay, the most interesting of the two routes, as it passes through such cities as Baroda, Ahmedabad, Ajmeer, Jeypore, and Dehli, can be made in less than thirty-six hours, and covers 1238 miles of railway. On the other hand, the route from Kurrachee, which is much shorter, being 821 miles, has only one important city on the way, Mooltan, although one may stop, as the writer did, at Kotree, and visit Hyderabad (Scinde) across the Indus. But he will have to leave his comfortable divan in the railway carriage at 2 a.m., and finish the night on a lounge in the waiting room of the station. Let us suppose, then, that he adopts the latter plan, having arrived by steamer at Kurrachee. His baggage is opened in the great iron sheds at the landing, where the examination, although rigid as a matter of form, is lenient enough except in matters of liquor and fire-arms.

Just outside the custom-house he will find a long row of "gharries," of the species known as landau, each provided with a pair of smart and generally well-conditioned horses; the red-turbaned "gharry wallahs," or drivers, are even more demonstrative here than elsewhere, for fares are low and competition keen; they will come to blows over this luggage, which is usually awarded to the victor. As one is driven along the straight and dusty avenue thronged with bullock carts and wagons conveying bales of cotton and other merchandise to and from the docks, he will realize that while Kurrachee is a keen commercial rival of Bombay, it still lacks much of the charm of the older city. Everything in the way of architecture is as yet new and raw; the gardens, filled with dense tropical growth, appear to have been recently planted, for the cocoanut and other palms are stunted, and many trees lean away from the sea, as if tired of struggling against the winds. There are none of the tall and graceful towers of foliage which adorn the coast further down, for this is the beginning of the comparatively desert country of Scinde, and glimpses of pale sand hills may be seen beyond the tree-tops. Yet there are flowers everywhere, and morning glories twine over the ornamental iron fences and trim hedge rows. There is a travellers' bungalow near the business centre, and a hotel near the railway station of the cantonment, where guests are lodged in various detached and galleried structures provided with doors which will not shut, as is usually the case in Indian hotels; but this is a feature to which the new-comer soon becomes resigned, and it cannot always be said to imply negligence on the part of the managers, for the wood of doors and sashes shrinks with each dry season, and swells again with the monsoon weather.

After the silence of unprogressive Persia, there was a sense of companionship in the snorting of the iron horse, and the rattling and jolting of long freight trains, which were continually manoeuvring a few yards from the back doors of this establishment. The stranger in India will be impressed with the fact, and still more poteatly should he have had any recent experience in eastern Europe and the Turkish empire, that this government does not occupy itself in the least with the concerns of the casual traveler; whatever nationality he may be, he is free to come and go as he likes; nothing is said about passports, no printed form is brought to him to be filled out with his age, profession, etc., and he is not followed by gendarmes or haunted by spies; he is not obliged to register himself at a police station, and he may sketch, photograph or do anything in reason. In short, there are none of the arbitrary and fussy little restrictions and annoyances which are the rule elsewhere. There are certain fortresses in the north, and even at Lahore, where he may not sketch without permission, which could probably be obtained without difficulty, as it would seem in any case that much is left to the common sense and direction of the officials. Aside from the fact that Kurrachee is a rapidly growing port and a distributive centre, expected by its sanguine citizens to leave Bombay far behind, there is little to interest the stranger beyond its winter climate, which is a shade cooler than that of Bombay. One does not need an overcoat, nor a "punka" on the other hand, and there is no chill at sundown or in the morning air. Away from the crowded hive where the native population quarters itself, and which has much of the teeming and dirty picturesqueness of similar sites in Bombay, as well as the same close and mucky odors, the European city, if wanting in the archetectural magnificence of the older city, is at least planned and laid out on the same generous scale as regards space. The banks, public buildings and government offices are massive, rectangular, arcaded structures of yellow stone, each standing alone in a waste of gravel, or planted, each like a country house, in its own grounds; but there are a few streets where the shops stand close together and elbow each other as in European towns. The new "Scinde Club" might be taken as an example of the Indian club house in general. The spacious lunch-room on the first floor may be left open to the sea breeze or closed by glass screens, and this apartment opens on a wide terrace. The reading-room is as solemnly quiet as that of a London club; there is conservatory or fern house, sleeping rooms for members, and everywhere an atmosphere of substantial comfort and luxury. In the park which lies at the end of the fashionable drive there is a circular plot of greensward surrounding a tank with an ornamental iron fountain in the centre; the edge of the water is defined by a border of vivid white and yellow flower pots, which tell forcibly against the dusky thickets of low cocoa palms. A well-dressed Musselman, standing on the turf near the fountain, had spread his prayer-rug on the grass, preparatory to his evening devotions, conversing meanwhile with his two friends who were lounging on an iron bench across the gravel walk. He then concentrates his thoughts on higher things with the air of rapt self-thoughtfulness which all Mohammedans command at such moments, resuming the conversation when the brief function is over.—From [illegible] by Edwin Lord Weeks, in Harper's Magazine for October.

TROUBLOUS TIMES OF WAR.

British Forces to be Sent to China to Protect the British Interests There.

Comments on the Situation in the Event of Japan Crippling China.

London, Oct. 5.—The Exchange Telegraph company says that six thousand troops will be sent from India to protect the treaty ports of China. The First rifle brigade will leave Calcutta October 16 for Hong Kong. Other troops that are expected to be dispatched include the Northumberland fusiliers, two battalions of Ghoorkas and four regiments of Sikhs and drafts from the Punjaub.

It is announced upon authority that the cabinet after discussing the state of affairs in China decided to send troops to that country to protect British interests. It is also probable that additional ships will be sent to strengthen the fleet in Chinese waters under command of Admiral Freemantle. It is also said that in consequence of to-day's cabinet meeting the British legation in Pekin will shortly be guarded by British bluejackets and native Indian soldiers.

Commenting on the eastern situation, the Post says: The present position of China cannot be lightly regarded. If that empire was broken up or its position imperilled the outlook would be extremely grave. Hitherto we have been accustomed to regard China as an ally, and we have trenchant agreements with her which require close attention. Li Hung Chang is the only man of eminence in China capable of advising the emperor at this juncture. He deserves any aid that England can afford him in the effort to save his country from the terrible dangers with which it is menaced.

The Graphic says: It is time a halt was called by the European powers interested in keeping peace. Neither Great Britain nor Russia can wish to see China permanently crippled by the Japanese. A state of chaos in the former empire would raise problems that would set the world ablaze.

The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent saying a dispatch from Tientsin denies the report that the Chinese have evacuated Corea, and also denies that the Japanese are near the Yalu river or are occupying Thornton Haven. It is stated that Chinese transports are moving with the utmost freedom in the Gulf of Pechili, and that the warships at Port Arthur which were engaged in the Yalu fight will soon be repaired and ready for sea, with the exception of the Lai Yuen, which was almost totally burned.

The Shipping's Telegraph asserts that a British steamer laden with munitions of war is on her way to China from a continental port. An enormous rate of freight has been paid upon the cargo, in fact greatly exceeding in the aggregate the value of the vessel. The venture is insured at three guineas percentage, and wagers have been laid that it will prove successful.

The Italian minister has obtained a pledge from Japan that her forces will not attack Shanghai.

New York, Oct. 5.—Henry T. Andrews, recently United States consul at Hankow, China, at the Fifth avenue hotel to-day was asked to give his views of the present condition of China in regard to the danger to foreign residents at Pekin, Shanghai, Hankow and other places open to foreigners. He said in substance:

"The danger to foreigners at Pekin comes from the inability of the Chinese officers to restrain their soldiers, the latter always considering foreigners the legitimate objects of ridicule and abuse. Pekin being to a certain extent an inland place, it is most important that the families of froeigners should be taken to points where they could have the protection of gunboats. The only access to Pekin being overland and a hard trip, the road from Pekin to Tientsin could be easily obstructed and closed, which would render it impossible to bring away the women and children except under a strong armed force. I do not think there will be the slightest resistance offered to the entrance of the British forces into Pekin. The treaty ports of the Yangtsekinang will be hard to retrieve in case of trouble, and hence the necessity of anticipating it."

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tuhw

Smoke Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco. Take no other "Union" Make.

Grog, a mixture of spirits and water, was so called from Admiral Vernon, a distinguished British sailor. He always wore a grogram coat and was called "Old Grog" by his sailors. He introduced the ration of spirits into the navy bill of fare, and the mixture at once received his nick name.—Globe-Democrat.

Babies Like Nestlé's Food

Prepared for use with the addition of *water only* it avoids the danger lurking in the milk of Tuberculous Cows.

IT IS WHOLESOME. EASILY PREPARED. ECONOMICAL.

Recognized as the safest diet for Infant during the summer months.

Sample on application to Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

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No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them."
J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

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EXHIBITION

...AND...

Grand Celebration at New Westminster, B.C.

...ON...

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

Oct. 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

$15,000—PRIZES—$15,000.

This exhibition-celebration is the largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the liberality of the premium list and prizes is unequalled in Western Canada. The premium list of the R. A. & I. Society contains many new features and special prizes of much value. Three Full Days' Sports! Horse races and Gymkhana, aquatic sports, Indian canoe races, fishermen's races, bicycle races, rugby and association football matches, field sports, sailors' sports, promenade concerts and illuminations. Balcon ascension and parachute drop each day by Prof. Soper of Saginaw, Mich., the world renowned aeronaut, assisted by his wonderful trained dogs and monkeys; championship lacrosse match, Victoria vs. New Westminster; junior lacrosse tournament; quoit contest for the championship of B. C. This will be the first real championship competition held in the province, and will be open to all comers.

The Westminster city band and other bands will furnish music throughout the Exhibition-Celebration. Special accomodation will be provided for visitors. Excursion rates have been secured over all railway and steamboat lines for visitors and reduced freight rates on exhibits. There will be no charge for exhibits crossing the Fraser at New Westminster. For further particulars as to prizes, sports and celebration, see society's prize list and small programmes of celebration. Further information will be gladly [illegible] application to

A. B. MACKENZIE,
Sec. R. A. & I. Society.
ARTHUR MALINS,
Sec. Celebration Com.

T. J. TRAPP,
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All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing
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Real Estate.

WANTED—$2,000 on mortgage at 6 per cent. Interest guaranteed.
HOUSE AND LOT on Quadra street, $1,000; $150 cash; balance at $25 per month; no interest.
7 ACRES (Snaps) 3 miles from city; good land, $1,250.
3 1-2 ACRES (Snaps) 3 1-2 miles from city; good land, $525.
47 ACRES (Snaps) 6 miles from city; good land, $1,000.
100 ACRES (Snaps) $720.
5 1-2 ACRES (Snaps) 3 miles from city; good land; will exchange for house and lot in city; (clear deeds.)
FARM (GOOD), 100 acres—30 under cultivation; new house with outbuildings; only 7 miles from city; only $5,500 to a quick buyer; terms, $2,000; balance in mortgage at 8 per cent.
FARM, 100 acres, about 25 acres are now cleared, with house and stabling, etc.; price, $5,000; good terms; or will lease to good man for five years.

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Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.

All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, C.E., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.

All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. jel21

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A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Before. After. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria B.C. ang27

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, preventing fever, healthy and painless discharges. No aches or pains to approach. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Beware worthless imitations. Buy of your druggist only [illegible] For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria, and Dawson, Alaska.

Just Received Mackintoshes, Melissa and Rigby Waterproofs, Overcoats Winter Suits, Etc. Prices to suit the Times. . . . . .

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS and HATTERS,
97 JOHNSON STREET.

Continued from page 3.

"Th' veins o' me heart go wid yes in that, Dennis, darlint!" she retorted with a contemptuous gurgle of laughter.

"Eh?"

"Can yes swim, Dennis?"

"N-o, faith! An' fur what an' fur why?"

"Then it's lost ye'd be, Dennis; fur no prayat'll shrive th' likes o' ye. At th' first word ye uttered, Dennis, fayther'd toss ye over th' cliff, as aisy as a stale fish from th' schrahag!"

It was Dennis who had been conquered, and he now whimsigly begged to know what she would do.

"It's this I'll do," she returned with an impassiveness of tone and manner from which the miserable wrecker of homes apparently saw no appeal. "Go you to th' others an' bid them bide at Mallow or Cork till I come. I'll row to Dinble by night."

"By all th' saints, 'tis twinty miles!" he fumed and blustered again.

"Saturday night 'twill be, at th' turn o' th' tide—that's tin o'clock that night. Thin I'll walk, on Sunday, from Dingle to Tralee. They'll not folly by water, an' if they go slatherin' up th' Killarney road, it's not a trace of me they'll find; an' thin they'll come powderhers' back to Port Magee, [illegible] to Tralee."

The old wretch's face worked hideously for a while. He semed to fear he would at the last lose this one poor victim. For years he had worked his merciless toils about her, as about others about the wilds of Iveragh.

"Bad cess t' th' divil's own mess, an' all th' trouble yer givin' me! But me heart's achin' t' see ye go where, in a year's time, yes can come back a lady fine t' shame thim that'd kape yes ivir a colleen baster! I'll come an' go wid yes t' Dingle!"

The girl gave a little start at this, but did not oppose him.

"It's lavin' from th' ould plee I'll be, in th' little yawl. Ye'll not be late, Dennis Fahy? A sorra hour fur yes 'twould be, if yes were behind me at Port Magee."

"Who's th' stranger that's come th' day? He looked me o'er unfriendly th' morn, whin I wor dodgin' yer fayther at Cahirsiveen."

The girl merely shook her head.

Thin ye'll find a chance t' slip these in his pockets, if he bides th' full o' th' week. It's interesthin' raydin' they'll make, whin on yer way t' be a grand, fine lady across th' say."

Without a word she put in her bosom some crumpled sheets of paper he handed to her and, stepping back among the parted branches, was lost in sight.

This is what I had seen and heard upon the crag above the old fishing hamlet; and this, with the appearance of handsome Eileen in the cabin and what the evening had so startlingly evoked, is what swept the torturous wraiths through my half-waking dreams all that long, unhappy night.

Never before in all my wanderings had I come to home or place where my own heart was so desperately torn by conflicting emotions and resolves.

Should I at once quit these somber Kerry shores and let the miserable events run their own cruel course? Should I secretly charge Eileen with her purpose and perfidy and beg her to turn back to the loyalty and love of the little cabin home? Should I seek out Dennis Fahy and frighten him from this innocent victim of his remorselessness and irrevocably petty greed? Should I find Larry Dreen and make him know, if there was tenderness left in his reckless heart, of the great prize that was irrevocably drifting out of this humble home port? Should I confide in the mother and trust to the mother's heart and wit, as against the daughter's long-matured determination and strange, imperious nature? Or should I at once, with brutal frankness, reveal to my fisher friend how he had been deceived, and perhaps in the wild storm to follow see worse come to the now sheltered home-nest, than the mere absence, through the hunger for better fortune, of one of the strongest of its rugged brood?

As the week slipped, my mental anxiety became intense and almost insupportable. As in a dream, I seemed conscious of the unconscious relation of each active participant in some impending tragedy, and yet apparently hopelessly helpless to reach out hand or utter word to stay its resistless and woeful finality.

Half idly my fisher friend and his companions dallied with their "long-line" fishing tasks; for the mackerel fleteе of the year had winged their way to neighboring ports, to Maxland and to France. Wholly idle and vagarous were Eileen and I, in our pleasant voyages to Bray Head; to Puffin Island, where the myriad sea-fowl whirl and shriek and drown, even in dolorous weather, the hoarse ravings of the sea; to hideous Lemon Rock; to Majestic Bolus Head; and to Great Skellig, whose mighty crosses still sentinel the ghostly cell of olden monks. All idle, restful and sweet and still like a dream, even in the evening of that day when the sun sank in a bed of purpling, misty grey; and the old fishwives of the port, shrugging their shoulders with weatherwise sweeps of their frowsy heads, muttered of ugly weather soon to come.

Still, like a dream, that evening meal, delayed for [illegible] beyond Bray Head; with the peat ambles leaping joyously in the cabin chimney and the purring homeside sounds; and with no sign but of love and trust and hope, on the noble face of grave Eileen!

Then as I walked in the twilight, at last the quick awakening and its keen, swift, torture of fatal delay; for somewhere in the gloaming fell across my way the shadow of a skulking form I knew.

I hastened back to the cabin almost pleading, would the father never come? The great blue eyes raised from the knitting were as calm as a babe's in their innocent surprise. Yes, now very soon; unless great grah (luck) was in the shoals. Then, maybap, not until morning. Away I sped toward Knightstown now; for I had learned of Larry Dreen's abode.

"At ten o'clock and the turn of the tide!" kept time to my bounding feet like an impetuous knell.

It lacked but an hour of ten as I crossed the threshold of the Dreen cottage. And where was Larry? Away gosthering wid "the byes." Could he read? Ah, yes, and ever yes, and yes and yes. A pencil scrawl on a bit of paper from my pocket; the fierce command that it reach him at once and then away again, as all the Dreens startled by the unaccountable intrusion tremblingly made the saving sign.

Back at the little port, but no white sail to be seen within the little cove. A thread of loyal light still gleamed from the homenest [illegible] door. I saw but one form within; that of the loving, waiting wife, knitting; as is ever the way with the mothers of the west. And where was brave Eileen? Ah, good soul, just away to comfort Mistress O'Neill, by the crag for the night; and to be home again at morn. And the father? May be running in from the shoals by oar under reefed sails, the wind being off shore this night. If he land in half an hour have him at the old pier by ten o'clock and the turn of the tide? Again yes, and ever yes and yes; for John L. Shae would walk the half of Ireland o'er and back again, for the stranger without the sorra of asking, sure!

And then alone, heartsick and distraught I stole to the tumbling pier, unused for years; and picking my way along its edge came quickly to a spot where a little yawl lay swaying back and forth upon the turning tide.

In a moment more, footsteps followed. I knew them and I could neither advance nor retreat. With a sudden and unaccountable impulse I swung myself over the pier-edge into the swollen waters below, clinging to the rotten timber to which the yawl was moored. I heard the taught chain drawn tighter over my head and a woman's quiet voice ordering a whimpering companion to at once descend into the boat. He scrambled down with chattering teeth and trembling limbs. Two oars were handed him, when he [illegible] a seat in the stern.

Then the rustle of a woman's clothing above me; a nimble spring into the boat's prow; and the stealthy unloosening of the chain from the rusty staple which held it.

As it was released, a few links hung over the boat edge into the water. I grasped them with desperate dexterity and the full length of the chain paid out instantly in my hand.

In the next moment of time I only knew that the fleeing girl was in her seat; had steadied the craft; was in full and powerful "back stroke" upon the oars; that I had whipped the chain around the pier support, and was clinging to it there with a power beyond my strength; and that a swift and heavy stride was thundering upon the tumbling planks above my head.

"No human tongue could fitly tell the tragic incidents which instantly followed;" concluded the Vagabond Traveler, in impressively solemn tones. "I only know what I saw and heard and felt. I saw Eileen, silent and swift as a shadow of the night, slip over the boat side and disappear—all but an upreached hand, which clung like grapples of steel to the gunwale. I saw my fisher friend plunge into the yawl with upraised, avenging hands. I saw by the light of swiftly gathering lanterns and torches above, the skulking form of Dennis Fahy shrink into something like a quivering ball, and, as the giant fisher advanced (thank God no hand was laid on him!) with a face of unspeakable terror and a shriek as of the lost, roll into the darkened tide to blend with its everlasting silences forever. I saw, too, the giant form, as with divine compassion, spring after him, turn quickly to encounter the face of his own child and then fight there as with death against her own life-taking; and I dimly heard and saw and felt all the Dreens and half the folk of Port Magee suddenly in the turbulent current floundering, calling, shrieking and saving the three of us with life yet left in us; and then with a stifled cry I passed into the tide of tideless dreams;—to awaken, it seemed a century thence, in the balm and sunshine of a Sabbath morning, with loving hearts reunited about me, and a thousand tear-dimmed Irish faces pressing forward to pray for, and bless the savers and the saved, beside the winsome Kerry shores."

PARIS AT DAYBREAK.

Early Morning Scenes in the Gay Capital of France.

You cannot say you have seen the streets of Paris until you have walked them at sunrise; everyone has seen them at night, but he must watch them change from night to day before he can claim to have seen them at their best. I walked under the arches of the Rue de Rivoli one morning when it was so dark that they looked like the cloisters of some great monastery, and it was impossible to believe that the empty length of the Rue Cambon had but an hour before been blocked by the blazing front of the Olympia, and before that with rows of carriages in front of the two Columbins. There were a few belated cabs hugging the sidewalk, with their drivers asleep on the boxes, and a couple of gendarmes slouching together across the Place de la Concorde made the only sound of life in the whole city. The Seine lay as motionless as water in a bath-tub, and the towers of Notre dame rising out of the mist at one end, and the round bulk of the Trocadero bounding it at the other, seemed to limit the river to what one could see of its silent surface from the bridge of the Deputies. The Eiffel Tower, the great skeleton of the departed exposition, disappeared and reformed itself again as drifting clouds of mist swept through it and cut its great ugly length into fragments hung in mid-air. As the light grew in strength the facades of the government buildings grew in outline, as though the [illegible] guess, and the pillars of the Madeleine took form and substance; then the whole great square showed itself empty and deserted. The darkness had hidden nothing more terrible than the clean asphalt and the motionless statues of the cities of France.

A solitary fiacre passed me slowly with no one on the box, but with the coachman sitting back in his cab. He was returning to the stables, evidently, and had on his way given a seat to a girl form the street, whom he was now entertaining with genial courtesy. He had one leg thrown over the other, and one arm passed back along the top of the seat, and with the other he waved to the great buildings as they sprang up into life as the day grew. The girl beside him was smiling at his pleasantries, while the rising sun showed how tired and pale she was, and mocked at the paint around her sleepy eyes. The horse stumbled at every sixth step, and then woke again, while the whip rocked and rolled fantastically in its socket like a drunken man. From up the avenue of the Champ Elysees came the first of the heavy market wagons, with the driver asleep on the bench, and his lantern burning dully in the early light. Back of him lay the deserted stretch of the avenue, strange and unfamiliar in its emptiness—save for the great arch that rose against the dawn, and seemed, from its elevation on the very top of the horizon, to serve as a gateway into the skies beyond. The air in the Champs Elysees [illegible] of perfumes of flowers and of green plants, and the leaves dripped damp and cool with the dew. Hundreds of birds sang and chattered as though they knew the solitude was theirs but for only one more brief hour, and that they must then give way to the little children, and later to the crowds of idle men and women. It seemed impossible that but a few hours before Duclerc had filled the silent cool woods with her voice—Duclerc, with her shoulder-straps slipping to her elbows, and her white powdered arms tossing in the colored lights of the serpentine dance. The long gaudy lithographs on the billboards and the arches of colored lamps stood out of the silence and fresh beauty of the hour like the relics of some feast which should have been cleared away before the dawn, and the theatres themselves looked like temples to a heathen idol in some primeval wood. And as I passed out from under the cool trees to the silent avenues I felt as though I had caught Paris napping, and when she was off her guard, and good and fresh and sweet, and had discovered a hidden trait in her many-sided character, a moment of which she would be ashamed an hour or two later, as cynics are ashamed of their secret acts of charity.—From "The Streets of Paris," by Richard Harding Davis, in Harper's Magazine for October.

Scrofulous humors and all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS WITH SATURDAY MATINEE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

OCTOBER 5th and 6th.

The Swedish Ladies Quartette.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE!

Admission, evening performances, 50c., gallery 25c.; matinee 25c., galery 10c.

Reserved seats now on sale at Jamieson's without extra charge. o3-4t

DOG SHOW!

NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION,

9th, 10th, 11th, 12th. All entries close 6th instant. Numerous specials. Don't forget. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Herbert Brooke, secretary. oc2-6t

CHEAP EXCURSION

TO

New Westminster Fair.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd., will issue round trip tickets, good to leave Victoria on any regular boat from TUESDAY, October 9, to THURSDAY, October 11, and to return up to and including SATURDAY, October 13.

Fare, Including Admission to Show - - - - - $2.25

New Westminster direct at 7 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, October 10. TICKETS INCLUDING ADMISSION TO SHOW, $1.25. Good to return on Thursday, October 11 only.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

oct5-td

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us as publishers of the British Columbia Commercial Journal and the Victoria Home Journal has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Leonard G. Henderson and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Leonard G. Henderson by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of October, 1894.

D. M. CARLEY,
L. G. HENDERSON.

Witness—Geo. A. Morphy.
(Colonist copy.) oc4-3t

Sale Under Power of Sale in Mortgage Registered in Charge Book, Vol. 10, Folio 358, No. 12033 B.

Five acres of land, more or less, on Bowker's Road, opposite the residence of A. D. Fuller, Esq., part of section 61, Victoria District.

[illegible] new residence, 2 story and stone foundations; stabling, outhouses, etc., etc.; insured for $3,500 and cost upward of $4,500.

Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 11th instant.

The highest tender above the amount of the mortgage, interest due and incidental expenses will be accepted.

E. M. JOHNSON,
Attorney in fact for the Mortgagees, 37 Government street, Victoria.
Address P.O. box 188, Victoria, B.C. 4-6

Mortgagees' Sale.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1893, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1894, for the purchase of the following property fronting on Walker street, in the City of Victoria, viz., Lots 1, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 66 and 27 of the subdivision of lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, of section 32, Esquimalt District as per map filed in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, and numbered 491.

The highest or any tender not [illegible] accepted.

Dated the 3rd day of October, 1894.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees.
o4-2w 12 Bastion Square, Victoria.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from Alexander Urquhart, executor of Donald Urquhart deceased, the mortgagee, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 7th day of April, 1892, and made between John Leonard of Victoria city, B. C., of the one part and Donald Urquhart of Victoria city aforesaid of the other part, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 12th day of October, for the purchase of all that and those pieces or parcels of land situate in Victoria city known as sub-lots numbers (23) twenty-three, (24) twenty-four, (29) twenty-nine and (30) thirty, being a subdivision of section (24) twenty-four, according to a plan of sub-division of sections 24, 25, 26, and 27, Spring Ridge, deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, numbered 369 and the dwelling house and buildings thereon. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 11th day of September, 1894.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitor for Alexander Urquhart, executor of D. Urquhart, deceased. s11-1m

NOTICE.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Of portion of Suburban Five Acre Lot Eight, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the east side of Quadra street 85 feet distant from the northeast corner of Quadra and North Park streets, thence northerly along the east side of Quadra street 60 feet, thence at right angles easterly 90 feet, thence at right angles southerly, 60 ft. thence at right angles westerly 90 ft. to the point of commencement, together with two-story dwelling thereon known as 129 Quadra St. under power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of September, 1890 and registered in Charge Book Vol. 9, Fol. 242, No. 9,424B, at the Land Registry office in the city of Victoria. Tenders addressed to the undersigned are requested for the purchase of the above described property up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 31st day of October.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Victoria, October 1st, 1894.

J. ST. CLAIR BLACKETT,
oct2-1m Agent for Mortgagee.

RE JOHN GILMORE'S ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in the matter of the estate of John Gilmore, and in an action, Beaven and Yates v. Ellen Gilmore, the creditors of John Gilmore, late of Nicola valley, B. C., who died in or about the month of January, 1894, are, on or before the 31st day of October, 1894, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Bodwell & Irving, of 21 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., the solicitors of the plaintiffs, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorarily excluded from the benefits of the said order.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Tyrwhitt Drake at his chambers in the court house, Bastion square, Victoria, on the 9th day of November, 1894, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, that [illegible] on the claims.

Dated the 29th day of September, 1894.

HARVEY COMBE,
Deputy Registrar.
Sept. 29-td.

Argyle House.

SPECIAL VALUES IN FLANNELS AND BLANKETS

GREY FLANNEL...	12 1-2 cents a yard
SCARLET FLANNEL...	25 cents a yard
WHITE FLANNEL...	25 cents a yard
WHITE BLANKETS...	$2.25 a pair
GREY BLANKETS...	$2.00 a pair
BED COMFORTERS...	75 cents each
WHITE QUILTS...	90 cents each
42-INCH DRESS SERGES...	25 cents a yard
DRESS LINING...	three yards for 25 cents
FLANNELETTES...	15 yards for $1.00
CANTON FLANNEL...	14 yards for $1.00
CRASH TOWELING...	Pure linen, 12 yards for $1.00

J. Horner & Co.

83 DOUGLAS STREET.

MUNICIPAL.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF REAL PROPERTY.

Tax notices have this day been posted to all parties assessed for Real Property in the City of Victoria. If not delivered at residence, please call at postoffice for same.

CHAS. KENT,
City Collector's Office, Collector.
City Hall, August 28, 1894. aug29-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Government Street, between Fort and Yates, and Yates Street between Government and Broad, are closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., August 27th, 1894.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government Street.
Private entrance for Pandora Street.
Business strictly confidential.

NOTICE.

Herald Street between Government and Douglas Streets is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

October 2nd—tf.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

W. G. PRICE, Esq., late steward of the Union Club of this city, having purchased an undivided half interest in the saloon of the London Hotel is hereby acknowledged to be a full partner in said business from and after this date.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO., Ltd.,
C. L. Jackson, Manager.

N.B.—Mr. Price will feel pleased to see his old friends in his new garb at the corner of Johnson and Broad streets.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20th, 1894.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE FLEET RETURNING.

Sealers Mary Ellen and Mermaid Arrived This Morning.

The break in the weather at the cape and a change in the wind are bringing a fleet of sealers back to port. Two arrived outside last night and some of the crews came ashore, and this morning they came inside. More will follow this afternoon, and inside of forty-eight hours six or eight will be home. The schooner Mary Ellen, Captain Hughes, was the first to come inside. She came down from Behring sea and had a long, hard passage of it. Including a stop in Ucluelet, she was 26 days from the sealing grounds. Her hunters got 524 seals in Behring sea, which with 1900 taken off the coast of Japan, bring her total for the season to 2443. Her white hunters did very well in the sea, one man taking 106 skins with a spear. Their experience, however, is that the boat is not the proper thing with which to approach and spear seals. The Mary Ellen was reported to the U. S. S. Albatross as one of the nine vessels that had been shooting seals in Behring sea. A search of the schooner showed all the firearms, even to the signal gun, to be under seal. Captain Hughes says that other captains reported to him that they could plainly hear the discharge of firearms, but no one seemed to know who was doing the shooting. The Albatross gave the captain permission to break the seal on the signal gun.

The schooner Mermaid, Captain Whitely, came in looking pretty badly battered up. In a gale off Queen Charlotte on September 24 she lost several feet of her rail and two stanchions forward. It blew very hard for twenty-four hours and the schooner was given quite a shaking up. She was later carried away to the southward of the cape and provisions got very low. Beans were the principal article of diet, when the schooner fell in with the Minnie and got a fresh supply. The trip home from Copper islands took just a month, and was hard and tedious. Early in the season the Mermaid lost a couple of men, but later they returned to the schooner.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

FOOTBALL.

AN ASSOCIATION GAME.

The following team representing the Wanderers football club will play the Barrack Athletics at Work point this afternoon: M. McGregor, goal; J. Hook and J. Petigrew, backs; J. Deckers, T. Niven, C. Glen, half backs; A. Goward, W. Peden, A. Johnston, J. Kierney and R. McCann, forwards.

EASTERN GAMES.

Montreal, Oct. 6.—In the match between the Ottawa college and the Brittanias, the college scored 17 against nothing for their opponents in the first half. In the Montreal-Ottawa match the score at the end of the first half was Ottawa 10, Montreal 7.

THE RING.

WHY CORBETT ACCEPTED.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 5.—James J. Corbett said:

"I am sick of the pugilistic business and want to get out of it, but I intend to retire peaceably."

"Why are you now willing to fight Fitzsimmons, when you said he must fight Steve O'Donnell?"

"Well, it was this way. I meant what I said, but Brady went to New York and met Fitzsimmons. He saw Fitzsimmons has estimated his chances of being defeated by O'Donnell as being somewhere near what they would be in the case of a fight with me, and of course he would not make so much capital, so he determined to hold out for me. I could not afford to be put in a false light before the public, so I decided to meet Fitzsimmons. Has it ever occurred to you how unfair it is to me that the Olympic club should take sides with Fitzsimmons, and how it makes me feel about fighting in the future under the auspices of that organization? There is just one thing that ought to be considered by the public just now. I have never crawled out of my agreements, and that will always be my record. The series of fights must come after the 1st of July, when my season ends. I have got a lot of money invested in this show, which I must get returns for, and I cannot stop and attend every fighter who claims my attention. It is only those who have a right to challenge me that I should notice. But I am going to be magnanimous, and if they will only wait until my season closes they will all get satisfaction."

THE TURF.

SOME RECORDS BROKEN.

Chillicothe, O., Oct. 5.—The grand stand and ground on the fourth day of the Driving Park meeting were filled to overflowing, over 10,000 people being present. The chief feature of the day was the special in which Flying Jib was to go against the world's pacing record, hitched with a runner, of 2:01 3-4, which was made by Westmont, at Chicago, ten years ago. Monroe Salisbury, the owner of the pacer, drove out Flying Jib and running mate, attached to a pneumatic tire, in the afternoon, and the famous Californian and his flyer were greeted with cheers by the immense crowd. After taking a turn of the track, Andy McDowell, the only driver that ever drove a pacer in less than two minutes, mounted the seat and took the reins. He got away immediately, and it was apparent to every horseman present that the slip was a record-breaker if he kept it up. At the quarter the pace was unbroken, and as he lit out for the half his speed was manifestly increased. The flagman was not at the quarter post, owing to a misunderstanding, and the judges' watches were pressed for the first time at the half, which Flying Jib reached in :59 flat. At the three-quarter the pacer appeared to falter, but here the time was also lost, and if any speed was to be made it was on the stretch. The half was made in :59 1-4.

When the wonderful pacer darted under the wire Starter Loper had to ring the bell to quell the riot of cheering throats. Once it was quiet again, Starter Loper said: "We have witnessed something which no assemblage in the world has seen before. You have seen the fastest mile ever paced. Flying Jib has beaten Westmont and made the mile in 1:58 1-4." The spectators once more broke out in cheers, and applauded the pacer as Andy McDowell brought him up in front of the grand stand. He took off his cap and acknowledged the salute that was given him.

The mile that Jib went against time is more remarkable when the conditions are taken into consideration. All day a strong wind was blowing and the air was cool and clammy. The wind caught the horse as it came up the back stretch at the large loop, but he forged ahead.

Another world's record was broken by Omaqua, the game little trotter who has been doing battle with Expressive and beaten at Terre Haute. She trotted under the wire in the first heat of the 3-year-old race in 2:11 3-4, taking the world's 3-year-old trotting race record. Still another world's record was broken by Sidmont, by Sidney, out of the great brood mare Foreleaf (2:11 1-4). Sidmont smashed the 3-year-old stallion pacing record, going the mile in 2:10 1-2, reducing the record made by Brookside by a few seconds. Directly, the champion 2-year-old pacer, was driven a heat by McDowell to beat his record, but failed, coming under the wire in 2:09 1-4. To-morrow Alix will go to beat 2:08 3-4, and Vassar to beat John R. Gentry's pacing record of 2:03 3-4.

LACROSSE.

PLAYED A DRAW.

Montreal, Oct. 6.—The match to-day between the Capitals and Shamrocks resulted in a draw, both teams securing two goals. The first game was won by the Shamrocks in 7 minutes, second by the Capitals in 16 minutes, third by the Shamrocks in 3 minutes, and fourth by the Capitals in 50 minutes.

YACHTING.

WAS WELL TREATED.

New York, Oct. 6.—George Gould arrived on the steamer New York to-day. He said he was well treated while abroad and added: "Let there be no mistake about that. I was treated with every courtesy by the Prince of Wales." He declared the Vigilant and crew were well treated. With reference to Pilot Draper running the Vigilant on the shoals, Gould said he believed it was due to the fact that Draper was ignorant of the shoals. The English press, he said, treated him well. The papers were fair and kind. He believed the Vigilant was superior to any English boat in the open sea.

PERSONAL.

Lord and Lady Brassey are at the Dallas.

Charles Ramos is back from a trip to Union.

Mayor Teague returned from the Sound last evening.

L. M. Fortier, of Ottawa, is among the Driard's guests.

M. Costello and wife, of Vancouver, are at the Dominion.

A. H. B. Macgowan, C. S. Windsor, and W. B. McColl, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Hon. J. H. Turner and Mrs. Turner left last evening for Tacoma to attend the Interstate Fair.

G. A. Jordan, Vancouver's police magistrate, and Mrs. Jordan registered at the Driard last evening.

Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C.; A. G. Smith, D.A.G., and A. L. Belyea returned from Kamloops last evening.

Mrs. Hacking, of Cornwall, England, a sister of Mrs. Allen, wife of late City Jailer Allen, has arrived in the city to permanently reside. She was only fourteen days from her home to Victoria.

John Strath, manager of the Barrie branch of the Bank of Toronto and a member of the British Canadian and Toronto Lumber company, is at the Driard. He is here on business connected with the lumber company of which the late John White was the western manager.

Wonderful Value Boots and Shoes

At Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

BIRTH.

DREWRY—On the 5th inst., at Victoria, B. C., the wife of W. S. Drewry, of the Lands and Works Department, of a son.

Brief Locals.

—The typewriting contest at the fair to-night to decide who is entitled to second place in the speed contest will take place at nine o'clock.

—Tom, an Indian hunter on the sealer Triumph, was arrested this morning on the Indian reserve. He was howling drunk and had a big bottle of whiskey in his possession. Tom, and very likely the man who supplied the whiskey, will be heard in police court Monday morning.

—A supplement of the Gazette of this week has been issued. It gives the horticultural regulations, 1894, defines pests, gives recipes for sprays, and the rules for the inspection of fruit. It also gives the names of the board, adding the names of Minister Turner and James R. Anderson, statistician of the department of agriculture.

—A large number of dogs from Victoria kennels are going to New Westminster to compete for the prizes offered by the Royal City Agricultural and Industrial exhibition. They will go up on the Yosemite to-morrow night. Besides the many special prizes offered by the citizens of Victoria and Vancouver, thirty special prizes have been subscribed in New Westminster. Entries can be made with Mr. G. A. Perrin any time before the steamer leaves. Mr. Turner, of the Willows kennels, is going up and will take charge of any dogs the owners of which are unable to go.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Victoria West—Services at the usual hours. Rev. D. MacRae, pastor.

Emanuel Baptish Church—The pastor will preach morning at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Confiding love," and at 7 p.m. subject: "The Old and the New." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Blanchard and Pandora avenue, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In the evening the usual annual sealers' and sailors' thanksgiving service. The choir will sing as anthems, "Rock of Ages," and "Protect us through the Coming Night." Mr. J. G. Brown will sing as solos, a new Scotch hymn, "Ye're a' Welcome Hame," and Philip Phillip's thrilling shipwreck song, "The Rescue."

Calvary Baptist Church—Sunday: Rev. Thos. Baldwin, the pastor, will conduct service morning and evening. 10:15 a.m., prayer meeting in the parlor; 11 a.m., sermon, subject—"The Things we say;" 12:15 p.m., Sunday school; the hour changed from 3 p.m.; 6:15, B. Y. P. U. prayer meeting. Thursday—Regular prayer meeting.

Victoria West and Burnside Missions hold Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Come to all services.

Evangelical Church of England, King's road, corner Third street.—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher Rev. G. C. King. Evening, his Lordship Bishop Cridge will officiate, assisted by the Rev. G. C. King. The bishop will preach. All interested in the work of the mission are cordially invited. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Central Presbyterian Church, cor. Kingston and Oswego streets, James Bay.—The pastor, Rev. P. McF. McLeod, will preach. Morning subject: "The World of Thought;" evening theme: "The Eternal Kingdom."

Centennial Methodist Church, Rev. J. Hall, pastor.—11 a.m., Habakkuk's Prayer; 7 p.m., Man's thoughts of God and God's thoughts of Man. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning's public service.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, cor. Douglas and Broughton streets. Rev. W. L. Clay.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m.

Metropolitan Methodist Church.—Harvest Home in the morning and Welcome Home for the sealers in the evening, with appropriate sermons by the pastor, Rev. S. Cleaver, M.A., and special music to each occasion by the choir. All are invited.

Interesting to Ladies.

"CAMELLINE," the peerless beautifier and preservative of the COMPLEXION received the special and unusual distinction of the highest possible AWARD OF HONOR over all competitors at the Midwinter Exposition, for purity, effectiveness and absolute freedom from injurious substances.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—T Turner, M Morrison, E J Powers, Mrs Suffern, Geo Carter, Mrs Carter, Dan McLeod, Miss McLeod, F Daly, W B Staples.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—L A Rastine, Geo Carter, R H Jameson, Hastings Mill Store, T J Trapp & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—200 acres good land near Alberni Townsite reduced from $2,000 to $1,600, payable $400 cash, and the balance four years at 7 per cent. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

PIANO—Upright Cabinet Grand, nearly new, superb tone, handsome case, worth $450; will sell for $300 cash, or exchange for good city lot. Apply O. P., Times office. oct6-1t

DON'T FORGET TO GO TO SAMPSON'S Book Exchange, 97 Douglas street, to-night for something to read. Novels sold at half price. oct6-1t

FOR SALE—$100 Share in the Board of Trade Building Association for $60. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A grey mare in foal, 7 years old; splendid worker. Will exchange for groceries or potatoes. Apply Telegraph Hotel. oc6-1t

DOMINION VOTERS.

The Times office will be open for the registration of voters TO-NIGHT (Saturday) from 7 to 9 o'clock, when Mr. George Powell will take the declarations of all who apply for registration. As the list will be closed on the 15th instant, the present opportunity to qualify as a Dominion voter should not be lost.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association on Friday night was adjourned (in consequence of the exhibition) to MONDAY evening next, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Philharmonic Hall.

Facilities will be provided at this meeting for the registration of voters.

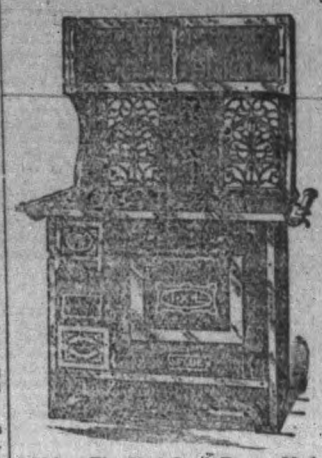
G. L. MILNE, President.

Notice to the Public of Victoria.

Ernest Escalet, the well-known and popular caterer and late proprietor of the Delmonico and Driard restaurants, will take the management of the Hotel Victoria on Tuesday morning, October 9th. The hotel will be thoroughly renovated and everything will be run on a first-class basis. The prices will be reduced to suit the times and the bar will be supplied only with the best of liquors and cigars. Mr. Escalet thanks his friends and patrons for past favors and hopes to have a continuance of the same.

PERRY & TURNER

42 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B. C.



BUILDERS' HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE and GRANITEWARE, SHEET METAL WORKS, CORNICE WORK, SKY-LIGHTS AND ROOFING.

I.X.L. The Best Steel Range Made.

CITY OF VICTORIA

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

For Nine Months Ending 30th September, 1894.

Published in accordance with Sec. 108 G of the Municipal Act, 1894.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		
Cash on hand January 1, 1894	$ 3,015 96	I	City debt	$ 62,942 53
Bank of B. N. A.	2,467 08	II	Municipal council	3,772 51
Land and improvement tax	14,281 10	III	Civic salaries	50,557 31
Water rates and rents	36,422 65	IV	City institutions (maintenance)	26,724 83
Trades licenses	11,887 50			
Liquor licenses	17,795 00	V	Buildings and surveys	5,367 91
Revenue tax	10,716 00	VI	Streets, bridges, sidewalks	23,444 63
Fire insurance tax	5,475 00	VII	Miscellaneous	16,473 28
Police court fines and fees	2,560 50	VIII	Education	32,029 87
Road tax	2,046 00	IX	Board of Health	11,913 30
Cemetery fees	1,488 00			$233,226 07
Dog tax	705 50			
Pound fees	562 35			
Provincial government refund under Sec. 100, Municipal Act, 1892	1,524 19			
Provincial government, in aid of fire department	250 00			
Provincial government, education per capita grant	12,275 35			
Market fees	2,285 85			
Interest	1,022 02			
Miscellaneous receipts	961 73			
	$129,613 68			
Board of health fund	1,179 24			
	$130,792 92			

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

City Hall, October 6th, 1894.

CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

N.B. TRADE MARK. THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

2

JOHN McCALLUM

The Fashionable Tailor, 42 Broad St.

KEEPS PACE WITH THE TIMES AND DISTANCES THE TAILORING PROCESSION IN VICTORIA.

Sensible People are Economical Buyers

And Some Find out where they can get Clothing to suit them, and with the result that

McCALLUM Is Always Busy!

One Look through my stock will insure another, and without further trouble you are CLOTHED PROPERLY.

A Few of My Well-Known Specialties are Repeated Here.

☞The Best Goods in the Market for the Least Money.

☞Elegance in Fit, Workmanship, and Design.

☞High Class Trimmings.

The Famous Scotch Cheviots and Bannockburn Tweeds.
Noted Makes in English Serge and Worsted Suitings.
Noted Makes in Irish Friezes, Tweeds and Serges.
A Good Range of All Wool Trouserings from $5 00.
A Good Range of All Wool Suitings from $20.00

A Choice Stock of Goods with HIGH CLASS AND CLEAN, HONEST WORK, Marvels in the Tailoring Trade not to be met with every day. Every Line in Suitings, Fresh and Clean, Spick and Span, Crisp and New, combining PROPER CLOTHING WITH POPULAR PRICES.

JOHN McCALLUM, The Fashionable Tailor,

42 BROAD STREET.

"CORONAS," $4 per doz.
Former price $7, and a large
"CRAYON," $1.00.
"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The steam collier Crown of England is going on the marine railway for an overhauling.

—The Y. W. C. T. U. will give a parlor social on the 17th at the home of Mrs. John Teague.

—The household effects of the late W. R. Clarke, 53 Michigan street, will be on view on Monday next.

—The Dominion government fumigating steamer Earl is in commission again. Captain Nickerson is in charge.

When ordering Flour ask for Lion Brand. Lion! Lion! Lion!

—There was not a single case in the city police court to-day. It was surprising for the week has been a busy one for the police.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—Here's a tip! Put your money in a cape, jacket, ulster or a waterproof, as Partridge, of the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, is selling them at reduced prices as he needs the room for his millinery department.

Passengers who go to New Westminster by the Yosemite on Wednesday morning can return on Thursday by either the Yosemite direct from the Royal City or by the Charmer from Vancouver. The fare for the round trip, including admission to the exhibition, is $1.25.

—The Liberal Association met last night but almost immediately adjourned as the members wished to attend the exhibition. The meeting will be held on Monday evening next at the same hour and place, when the members and those in sympathy with the cause should be present. Names can be added to the voters' list at this meeting.

—The Morning Post, London, Eng., says: "We are authorized to state that the marriage arranged between Commander the Hon. H. A. Stanhope, R. N., and Helen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Magniac and of the Hon. Mrs. Magniac, will not take place." Commander Stanhope served here on H. M. S. Warspite.

—The sewerage commissioners met this morning at the city hall. Messrs. W. J. Macaulay and B. W. Pearse were present and beyond passing on some routine work and signing checks for progress payments to different contractors for the present construction work going on nothing was done. No new business was brought up.

—The elementary classes in vocal music under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, commence on Monday evening in the hall of First Presbyterian church. Those desirous of joining the class are requested to be on hand promptly at 8 o'clock. Private classes at Mr. Brown's residence will also be formed, and pupils will also be taught separately during the day.

—The committee of management of the Maternity Home gratefully acknowledge the attendance of Drs. Lang and Fraser, and also the following donations: Mrs. McKilligan, plums; a friend, plums; Mrs. Flumerfelt, eggs, apples, sugar, butter, meat and brush; Mrs. T. R. Smith, magazines; Mrs. McLean, magazines; Mrs. Cridge, fruit and flowers; Mrs. Hickey, clothes line; Mrs. Harvey, clean linen.

—There are only a few days left for voters to get on the voters' list and if those entitled to vote do not hustle they can thank their neglect for losing their right of franchise. This evening from 7 to 9 o'clock George E. Powell will be at the new Times office, Broad street, opposite the Driard, to receive declarations. Booths have also been opened at different points in the city, and anyone calling on Mr. Powell, Archer Martin, Herbert Robertson or William Duck, all notaries, can make a declaration, so there is no excuse for neglecting the matter. The Times office will be open this evening for those who are busy during the day. Do not imagine that because you are on the provincial list that you are entitled to vote in the Dominion election.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ESTIMATE OF THE CATCH.

Total Number of Seals Taken in the North Pacific Placed Under 150,000.

If the Market Does Not Rally Before the Sales the Industry Will be Hurt.

"Despite all that you hear about big catches of sealskins," said a prominent owner this morning, "the total catch in the North Pacific is going to fall under what it was last season. At the Copper islands the Commercial company has taken 27,500 skins, while at the rookeries on Pribyloff islands the American company has only taken 16,000 skins, making the total of the two 43,500. Now, I believe that at the outside the catch of the British and American pelagic fleets combined will not exceed 90,000 skins. I will make what I call an outside estimate on the grand total, and place it at 145,000 skins. We have heard a great deal about big catches, but when you look into it you will find that outside of the Triumph, Umbrina, Brenda, Sea Lion and two or three others there are no big catches. Taking the figures of all the schooners that have returned, or have been reported, and looking at the places they have hunted you will find that there is a general shortage. There were more schooners on the Japanese coast this year than ever befre, but proportionately they have not done as well as last year; around Copper Islands less than five schooners did well enough to pay for going there, while on this coast but one schooner, the Triumph, made a catch in the first part of the year before the close season, and after that the small catches will more than counterbalance the big ones in looking for an average. And going further into the matter of shortages, let us take up the American fleet. Misfortune seems to have followed in its wake this year. Three were five schooners lost outright, and right there you can place the loss to the total of the season's catch at 7500 skins. Then there is hardly a vessel in the Puget Sound or San Francisco fleets that got a good catch. Then again some of our own vessels are ridiculously short. I am not foolish enough to imagine that anything I could say would effect the market, and anyhow the exact catch to a skin will be known before the November sales. I have gone into this matter carefully and you have my estimate."

Every man who has the slightest financial interest in the sealing industry is watching the market closely, for there are conservative men who predict that a crisis in the business is at hand. The opportunities of the past, when seals were plentiful, the pursuit of the industry unfettered and prices high produced conditions which simply cannot exist with a big fleet, restricted grounds and season, and low prices. Last year the market rallied to a point beyond expectations based upon a previously sluggish market and general depression, and as a rule the schooners paid. This year if the market does not improve and better prices prevail than are now generally indicated the actual losses to owners will be heavy and a number of the schooners will not go out next season. There are those who say that prices will be better than expected, and others again that they will be lower. The proof of course "is in the eating," but the man who has sealskins on his hands and can get any solace out of the situation is an optimist. The industry will have to fit itself for the new order of things, and it is in the first cost that the radical change will have to be made. There are sealskins now on their way to London that represent an actual outlay of $10 apiece; some assert $11 and $12, and the average number of cheap skins is said to be smaller this year than ever before. If the owners have money enough next season they will be bidding against one another for hunters again, but if not they will probably come to general terms. Here again rises a difficult problem. In trying for a solution there are many who believe that the "lay" system throughout the entire crew of a schooner would be the correct idea to follow. The wages of each man would depend entirely upon the catch of his vessel and the price the skins brought. However, the whole matter hinges upon the November sales, and beyond stating that they are not very encouraging, viewed thus far ahead, the future is pretty much of a guess.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Delmonico hotel, Milwaukee beer 5 cents.

—Teeth [illegible] Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street.

—Five cents buys a glass of cool Milwaukee beer at the Delmonico hotel.

—Do you drink beer? Drink the best Milwaukee, five cents at the Delmonico hotel.

—Ninety-six new style sailor hats for the Lansdowne House came in by express to-day.

—Wall papers of every kind at Weiler Bros. Have your rooms beautified before your are compelled to use fires, etc.

Lion! Lion! Lion! Nothing like the Lion Flour.

—Furnish your parlors with rattan goods, you will get effect, at moderate cost, and durable articles at low figures. Weiler Bros.

—The way to save money, or rather one way to save money, is to buy the best goods that money can buy; always more satisfaction, is it not so? Weiler Bros.

—Sir Peter Walker [illegible] English baronet who has been hunting in the interior of the province for several weeks, is expected to arrive here shortly. Sir Peter is quite a hunter, and as a proof of his prowess it may be stated that in one afternoon recently his trusty rifle brought down a big bear, two cubs and four caribou. The distinguished visitor will spend several days in the coast cities.

—Ernest Escalet has taken the Hotel Victoria and will assume charge of it on Tuesday morning, P. T. Patton relinquishing it on Monday evening. Mr. Escalet plans to make a number of improvements in the place, and considerable renovating and refurnishing will be done. He has engaged Charles R. Browne, the well known caterer, as steward. Mr. Escalet does not need to be introduced to the public in his line, for he has for years possessed an excellent reputation as a restaurateur earned in this city.

—The steam schooner Mischief, Capt. H. R. Foot, returned last evening from the Yukon, where she went with a very heavy cargo for a commercial company. When she left here seafaring men said the cargo was much too heavy and they were not far wrong. The vessel had not reached Queen Charlotte Island before she got into trouble, the hull being strained and springing a leak. The pumps were kept going, but this did not prevent the cargo from being damaged to the extent of from $3000 to $6000. Other storms were encountered, but the Mischief finally reached her destination and having discharged cargo and the damage repaired she started for home. On the way down she lost her smokestack, life boats and some rigging in the various gales that were encountered, and in one Captain Foot narrowly escaped a watery grave. He was at the wheel when a sea struck him, washing him against the rail. Thirteen Yukon miners came down on the Mischief.

The Lion Brand of Flour. Cheapest and best. Try it once; use it always.

—Ayer's Hair Vigor promotes the growth and improves the beauty of the hair. This preparation stimulates the roots of the hair, cleanses the scalp, prevents the accumulation of dandruff, and restores to faded and gray hair its original color.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION!

Valuable Residential City Lots

Monday, Oct. 15, at 2 p.m.

I have been instructed to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, the following property:

TWENTY-ONE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

Situate on Duchess and Baronet Streets, being immediately between the terminus of

TRAM CARS AT JUBILEE HOSPITAL AND OAK BAY AVENUE CAR LINE.

The land is of first-rate quality and the surroundings picturesque. The purchaser of one lot will have the privilege of taking the adjoining lot at same price. As these lots must be sold the reserve is merely nominal, viz: One half the City Assessor's reduced valuation for 1894. No such opportunity for a cheap purchase has ever before been offered in Victoria to those desirous of obtaining a building site for a home.

Terms, Half Cash. Balance in one year at 7 per cent. For particulars apply to

oct1 G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

FINE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE

TUESDAY, OCT. 9, AT 11 A. M.

I have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell on the premises

53 MICHIGAN STREET,

all the well kept furniture contained on the premises, viz.:

DRAWING AND SITTING ROOMS—Circular silk ottoman, easy chairs and sofa, occasional gilt and rattan chairs, inlaid side table, fine mirror, gold worked screens, bisque and dresden ware, satsuma do, whatnot, chandelier, Brussels carpets and rugs, engravings and oil painting, brass fire irons, 2 walnut book cases, 300 volumes of standard works, 10 engravings, plush sofa, lot of ornaments, writing desk and tables, Vienna chairs, screens, lace curtains and blinds, tea tables, music stand, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM—Mahogany dressing table and sideboard, 6 leather dining chairs and arm chair, walnut sideboard, lot of silver and plated ware, viz.: coffee urn, pickle jar, fruit dishes, spoons, forks, etc., cutlery, table cloths, several fine engravings, clocks, ornaments, carpets, letter press, dinner service, glass ware, etc. etc.

HALL—Oak hall rack and tables, marble clock, fans, sofa, statuettes, hall lamps, stair carpet, rods, etc., etc.

BEDROOMS—Three well furnished bedrooms containing the usual furniture, lot linen towels, bed covers, etc.

KITCHEN—Large Jubilee range No. 9, and boiler, lot of enamel, granite and tinware, refrigerator, dresser, oilcloth, wash tubs, wringer, garden tools, lawn mower, wheelbarrow, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention. Goods will be on view next Monday.

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Manchester House.

88 Yates Street 88 Yates Street

...GREAT REDUCTION SALE OF...

Mantles, Dress Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Etc., During Fair Week.

Seven yards double width French Serge for - - - $1 95
Six yards all wool hopsacking for - - - - - - - 3 90
Melton Serge double width - - - - - - - 25c. per yard
Extra Heavy Serge 52 inches wide - - - - 85c per yard
The Pauline Kid Glove 75c. per pair, usual price - 1 00
A Lot Large Size Kid Gloves - - - - - - 35c. per pair
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, braid trimmed reduced to - - 3 00
" " " " " " - - 3 85
Ladies' Serge " " " " - - 4 50
" " " " " " - - 5 85
Children's Ulsters from - - - - - - - - - - - 2 50
Ladies' Ulsters from - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 00

THIS STORE WILL BE OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE FAIR WEEK

MANCHESTER HOUSE. - - T. HAUGHTON & CO.

A Shower!

The big drops in prices which we have been telling you about have settled into a steady downpour.

Some of the Shower:

Boys' Suits from $1.90.
Youths' Suits from $4.00.
Men's Suits from $5.00.
Men's Underwear, $1, $1.25, $1.50 $2.00.

These are Great Values!

Men's Mackintoshes from $6.00. Great value
Umbrellas from 50 cents up.
What's the matter with 6 pairs of Socks for $1?

N. B.—It's CASH We Sell For.

W. J. JEFFREE.

The Golden Rule Clothing Store, Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

FIRE! GREAT SALVAGE SALE.

WILL COMMENCE

Friday, September 28th, at 8 a. m.

Goods must be sold; no reasonable offer will be refused
Fixtures for sale.

New York Clothing and Gent's Furnishing House,

98 Government Street, opposite Post Office.

I am going home with a dozen of

BABY'S OWN SOAP

If that man has cheated me with any of the nasty imitations, mother will send me back with it.

CHOLERA MORBUS

ALWAYS PROMPTLY CURED BY PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

THAT CABINET MEETING.

Europe Plunged in a Veritable War Panic by the Meeting Ministers.

Material Changes Made in the British Navy on Different Stations.

London, Oct. 4.—"Threatened Eventualities in the East," is the official explanation of the summoning of the emergency cabinet council which plunged all Europe into a veritable war panic yesterday. This explanation will not find ready acceptance in the light of such knowledge of the eastern situation as the public possesses. An order issued by the lords of admiralty to-night will be regarded as of vastly greater importance and significance than the meagre, unsatisfactory announcement which came from official hands after the adjournment of the council. This decree transfers at once the headquarters of the channel squadron navy from Portsmouth to Gibraltar. In other words, the strongest section of the British navy, that designed for the home defence, is suddenly ordered to practically reinforce the British squadron in the Mediterranean. There are so many explanations possible of this action that, in the absence of all definite knowledge, it is perhaps useless to speculate. It is reported to-day from another semi-official source that no issues between France and England are in such an acute stage that they cannot be safely left to diplomacy for adjustment. To-day's strange naval order tends to confirm this statement, for, although in the event of hostilities between France and England, the former power would probably strike the earliest blow against the British Mediterranean fleet, yet Great Britain would never leave her own coast unprotected in order to meet a lesser danger.

Orders for the material reinforcement of the Asiatic squadron were also issued after the cabinet adjourned this afternoon, but these instructions are by no means sufficiently important to demand cabinet advice or sanction. The first-class cruiser St. George, recently commissioned, will sail immediately from Portsmouth to join Admiral Freemantle in Chinese waters. The second-class cruiser Aeolus and the gunboats Redbrest and Pigeon were transferred from the East Indian to the Asiatic squadron. The small gunboat Bramble will go from the Mediterranean to Aden, and the new torpedo gunboat Hebe from the reserve, will take the Bramble's place. There is not even a hint as yet of the sudden and startling tidings which caused the hasty summons of the cabinet.

It was definitely ascertained to-day that at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning there was nothing in sight to call the cabinet together until the meeting in the ordinary course six weeks hence. Five hours later the most urgent dispatches were sent to the ministers in all directions. The attempt to intercept Harcourt in Paris failed and none of the messages sent to various ponits of his journey reached him until he was too far away to get back to London in time.

Every effort was made after the adjournment to-day to minimize the importance of the conference and two, or three ministers will leave town again to-morrow. The cabinet was in session a little more than two hours. The most common assumption among members of parliament and other public men to-night is that there has been suddenly discovered a secret plot or international scheme underlying the Japanese-Chinese war, and that a great power, presumably Russia, has anti-English designs dependent upon Chinese defeat. All this is mere speculation. All the excitement for the past two days would have been avoided if the crisis had occurred while the parliament was in session. Special cabinet councils then would have no public significance. When England and France were literally on the verge of war over the Siam difficulty over 14 months ago the matter was dealt with by the cabinet without the public realizing the danger until weeks after the crisis had passed.

The Telegraph, in an article written in a similar strain to that of the Chronicle, remarks that three of the five ships sent to China could not possibly arrive there in time to avert the possible massacre of British subjects, nor would a vessel of the type of the first-class cruiser St. George be needed merely to keep order at the treaty ports. The paper hints that possibly a further emergency is being provided for.

The Chronicle says: It is difficult to understand why an act so purely administrative as that of increasing the squadron in Chinese waters could not have been decided without summoning the cabinet in hot haste from all parts of the kingdom and Europe.

The Times will print to-morrow a dispatch from its Paris correspondent stating that Mr. Phelps, secretary of the embassy and charge d'affaires in the absence of Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, had an interview with Mr. Hanotaux, foreign minister, last evening and the intercourse of the two was very cordial. After leaving M. Hanotaux Mr. Phelps expressed his conviction that any difficulties which may have arisen between France and England are perfectly susceptible of settlement.

The Daily News says: There is no reason whatever to believe that the alarming rumors of the last few days were the offspring of any inspiration, but that arising from a complete misunderstanding of the actual state of things.

Home and Abroad.

It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or travelling for pleasure or business, to equip himself with a remedy which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in everyday life. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

WINNER OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

How the Hardy Explorer D'Iberville Commenced His Career.

Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville was born on the 16th of July, 1661, at Ville Marie, Canada. He was the third son of Charles Le Moyne, and the most celebrated of all the nine distinguished sons who gained for Charles Le Moyne the title of Father of the Maccabees. As Norman and as Canadian, the sea and the forest both claimed Iberville, but more Norman than Canadian he gave his allegiance to the sea. His first school was the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and before he was fourteen he knew it perfectly from repeated voyages upon it in a vessel of his father's. At fourteen he was a midshipman, sailing to and from old France under skilful navigators, learning his ocean, as he afterwards exemplified, to the thorough knowing of it.

A few years later he was the bearer of dispatches to France from the governor of Canada, who recommended him for promotion to the grade of enseigne de vaisseau as an excellent seaman. At twenty-five he won his spurs and made the begining of the Iberville legend of exploits by leading, with his two brothers, Sainte Helene and De Maricourt, an expedition to chase the English out of the French possessions on Hudson bay. It was an expedition that demanded the full equipment of Canadian hardihood and vigor. Setting out from Montreal in the depths of winter, they marched over the frozen country on raquettes, dragging their provisions in sleds, stopping to make canoes as they needed them to cross lakes and shoot rapids. Iberville's canoe upset in one of the most dangerous of the rapids; two of his companions were drowned, but his coolness and presence of mind saved his own life and that of his other two companions. In June he arrived on the field of campaign, where the surprise of the English and the success of the French were complete.

But it is a pity not to give the expedition as related by the Canadian chroniclers, who, writing with the echo of the camp fire stories still in their ears, give us the full glow of them. They relate how Iberville on this expedition perform one of the most incredible deeds of his life. With his brother De Maricourt and nine men in two canoes he boarded an armed vessel that lay before Fort Rupert, killed the sentinels, fastened down the hatches and bagged the whole equipage, including the governor of Hudson bay, who happened to be aboard at the time. And this took place while the rest of his men were forcing the walls and blowing up the redoubts of the fort. He was put in command of the region; but, returnig overland to Montreal, he had, a year later, to take it again by conquest. And this time again, according to Canadians, he waylays, assaults, captures and triumphs over the English, and sails to Quebec in the richest of two rich prizes. Then comes Frontenac's great expedition against Schenectady—or Fort Corlear, as the French called it—with Iberville well in the lead, by the side of his brother, Sainte Helene.

Going to France at the end of it, Iberville was made captain of a frigate by the minister of marine and was charged with the convoying of the French merchant fleet to Canada, and afterwards with the capture of Fort Bourbon—or Nelson, as the English translated it. He brought his ships safe to port, but the navigation having been long and difficult, the season was too late for Hudson bay. However, to keep his hand in, as it were, Frontenac sent him to cruise off the coast of New England, where he captured one vessel and wrecked another and spread alarm generally in the New England colony. Again the following year his escort duties retarded him too much for Hudson bay, but in 1694 he and his brother de Serigny sailed there in two ships, with one hundred and twenty Canadians, and Fort Nelson, according to ministerial orders, was made Fort Bourbon again. Two years later, with two ships, he was making a descent upon the coast of Newfoundland. He captured two of the three English ships stationed at the mouth of the St. John's river, and dismasted the other, which only escaped, thanks to a fog. The capitulation of Pemaquid followed, and the harrowing of the whole island by the Canadians in snowshoes with gun and provisions on back. De Serigny joined him at Placentia with reinforcements and orders for immediate sailing to Hudson bay, once more under English colors and nomenclature.

The squadron, consisting of four ships and a bribantine, sailed on July 6, 1697 Iberville on the Pelican, of fifty guns, and De Serigny on the Palmier, of forty guns, the Profund and the Wasp following. They passed through Hudson strait in August, but were so fastened in by icebergs that they were forced to fasten themselves to the largest with grappling irons. De Serigny's ship and the brigantine dropped from sight amid the icebergs; the Profound, carried away by the currents, also disappeared. After three weeks' imprisonment in the ice the Pelican was released, and sailed alone towards Fort Nelson. She arrived in sight of it on September 4th. The following morning there were seen, tacking to enter the harbor, three English ships—the Hampshire, of fifty-six, the Derring, of thirty-six, and the Hudson Bay, of thirty-two cannon. Iberville raised anchor and advanced to meet them. The English, writes the Canadian narrator, enjoyed in advance the triumph of their easy victory. Nine hours and a half a cannonade on both sides was kept up without results. Then Iberville shewed the metal of his seamanship. Out-sailing, out-maneuvering and out-fighting the English, he sank the Hampshire, captured the Hudson Bay and chased the Derring, as good a sailer as the Pelican, out of sight. But his own good vessel, with riddled sail, cut cordage, and a hole under the water line, was hardly more than a wreck herself. Patching her as well as he could, and manning the Hudson Bay out of her crew, Iberville took up his chase after the Derring. It proved fruitless, and he returned and anchored alongside of his prize. During the night a storm drove both vessels ashore, despite the commandant's superhuman exertions. Only the crew, arms and ammunition were saved. The nearest provisions lay in Fort Nelson. He was just starting out with his men on a foot march to the fort when the three belated ships of his squadron hove in sight. This reinforcement, after the defeat of the English vessels, gave the French such a preponderating advantage that their first demonstration secured the surrender of the fort.—From "Iberville and the Mississippi," by Grace King, in Harper's Magazine for October.

—In an age of fraud and adulteration, it is certainly gratifying to know that such an extensively-used preparation as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be implicitly relied upon. It never varies either in quality, appearance, or effect, but is always up to the standard.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT

gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed
To Assist Digestion,
To Improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives,
In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

WEILER BROS.,

Have Received Per S.S. "EATON HALL" a Large Consignment of

Nairn's Cork Carpet, Plain and Printed,
Linoleums and Floor Cloths,
Cork Mats for Bath Rooms, Etc.

(The Best Make of Linoleum, Etc., in the World.)

RATTAN GOODS, HANGING LAMPS AND TABLE LAMPS . . . . .

In Great Variety.

51 to 55 FORT STREET.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

AIDS DIGESTION
AND
IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION
ADAMS'
TUTTI FRUTTI
Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

RE ESTATE CAPT. DONALD URQUHART, DECEASED.

Creditors' Claims.

All undisputed claims will be paid on Monday, the 8th instant, between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. at the office of the undersigned, subject to verification.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley St., Victoria.
Solicitor for Alexander Urquhart, executor of Donald Urquhart, deceased. o4-3t

RE ESTATE CAPT. DONALD URQUHART, DECEASED.

Schooners for Sale.

The schooners "Penelope" and W. P. Sayward" are for sale. For further further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. PERRY MILLS,
Solicitor for Alexander Urquhart, executor of Donald Urquhart, deceased. o4-1w
46 Langley St., Victoria.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act and amending Acts, notice is hereby given that by indenture dated and executed on the 28th day of September, 1894, by George L. Simpson, of 94 Douglas street, in the city of Victoria, merchant, the said George L. Simpson granted and assigned his real and personal property to W. H. Bone, of 69 Government street, in the said city of Victoria, bookseller and stationer, in trust for the creditors of the said George L. Simpson. W. H. Bone executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 28th day of September, 1894. All persons indebted to the said George L. Simpson are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to the said trustee, and any person having any claim against the said George L. Simpson must send proof and full particulars of the same to the said trustee within one month from this date, after which the said trustee will distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to the claims so sent in. A meeting of the creditors will be held on Thursday, the 4th day of October, at 2:30 p.m., at the office of the undersigned. W. H. Bone, of Hibben & Co., Assignee, 69 Government street.
sep29-1m

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Laurentian	Oct. 20
Allan Line, Sardinian	Oct. 27
Dominion Line, Labrador	Oct. 20
Dominion Line, Maraposa	Oct. 27
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	Oct. 17
Beaver Line, Lake Huron	Oct. 24

From New York.

Cunard Line, Campania	Oct. 20
Cunard Line, Umbria	Oct. 27
White Star Line, Teutonic	Oct. 17
White Star Line, Britannic	Oct. 24
American Line, Paris	Oct. 17
American Line, Berlin	Oct. 24
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	Oct. 20
North Ger. Lloyd, Aller	Oct. 23
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Oct. 20
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Oct. 27
Red Star Line, Friesland	Oct. 17
Red Star Line, Belgenland	Oct. 20
Allan State Line, Californta	Oct. 26
Allan State Line, Nebraskas	Nov. 22

From Philadelphia.

American Line, Southwark	Oct. 13
American Line, Indiana	Oct. 20
American Line, Kensington	Oct. 27

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.

W. J. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials.
FINE STAGE,
LARGE GALLERY,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
PROPERLY VENTILATED,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
Open for engagements after 5th October next. Also a few nights LODGE ROOMS.
Apply to G. Leiser, Thos. Haughton, J. D. Warren, Hall Committee.

GROCERIES.

Cash Grocery

NEW GOODS!

49er Hams	20 cts
Bologna	12½
Smoked Salmon	12½
Dried Beef	20
Ginger Bread	25
Scotch Pan Drops	25
Short Bread	30
Figs	10 cts. a box

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

If You Would be Happy

be careful what you eat. There's a theory afloat that low grade food makes a low grade man. It may or may not be true—still owners of fine horses are particular about the feed—and man is just another kind of animal. It's just as well to be on the safe side and buy your groceries from

Erskine, Wall & Co
COR. COV'T & FORT STS.

DON'T.. FORGET

We import direct, do business under small expense and sell at Rock Bottom Figures.

Always on hand a large and well selected stock of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Chops, Wheat and Rolled Barley. Give us a call at 261 Douglas Street.

JOHNS BROS.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from Alexander Urquhart, executor of Donald Urquhart deceased, the mortgagee, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the second day of December, 1890, and made between Thomas Stamper Milligan, late of Victoria, B. C., of the one part and Donald Urquhart, of Victoria, B. C., of the other part, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of Friday, the 12th day of October for the purchase of all that certain parcel or tract of land being the western half (W 1-2) of all that parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the city of Victoria and marked and numbered Lot No. Two (2), on the official map of Medina Grove deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1890, being the sub-division map or plan of sub-sections XVIII, XIX, XXI, and XXII, the said Medina Grove being now better known as Beckley Farm and the premises herein described as the western half (W 1-2) of Lot Two (2) of Section 19 thereof. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Dated the 11th day of September, 1894.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street, Victoria,
Solicitor for Alexander Urquhart,
Executor of D. Urquhart, deceased.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on under the firm name of "J. Boscowitz & Sons" as fur dealers, will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned on his sole and separate account. All claims against the late firm, or against Mr. Jos. Boscowitz individually are to be presented forthwith.

JOSEPH BOSCOWITZ.
sep28-2w

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68¾ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

FORCED TO WEAR A CROWN.

Peculiar Position of a Queen in the South Sea Islands.

The Muna group of islands in the South Pacific ocean is ruled by a queen who is tired of her job, and she has to be continually watched for fear that she does not run away. The story of her peculiar predicament was brought up from the South seas by Captain Luttrell, of the bark Helen M. Almy, which has just returned from a trading voyage among the islands of the South Pacific.

These islands compose the Muna group, and they are settled by happy and prosperous natives. They retain all their original customs, and all strangers calling at the islands are made welcome.

Captain Luttrell was accompanied by his wife, and the ship was chartered to carry a load of lumber to the islands from San Francisco. He reached his destination after a fair voyage, and on landing he and his wife went to pay their respects to the ruling monarch, according to the time honored custom of all traders in the South seas.

Their approach to the little palace, hidden away in the cool grove of palms, was heralded by a chief, to whom the natives bowed as he passed with great respect. The chief, with the two visitors, approached to within about a hundred feet of the palace, when he stopped and called to those within. He received a reply without any persons about the house allowing themselves to be seen. The chief explained who the guests were, and presently two young girls emerged from the door, backing out and with their bodies bent at almost right angles with their legs. Previous to this the chief kept his face close to the ground, and when the girls appeared he dropped almost prostrate. The girls rose as they emerged from the doorway and greeted the visitors. By motions they indicated that they should enter, and Captain Luttrell and his wife were soon seated in a cozy parlor, furnished much the same as many of the best residences of America. They were silently greeted by the queen, and there the two Americans sat dazed at such luxury in the midst of barbarity.

The queen was a young woman, well formed, and with a pretty and attractive face. Her dress was a modification of that worn by the ladies of America and arranged so that it would give the greatest comfort in the warm climate. Her demeanor was that of a person well educated in an English school, yet she uttered not a sound. The two girls were constantly beside her with their deep bows of subjugation, and for two hours the captain and Mrs. Luttrell and the queen sat in silence. As darkness was coming on the queen arose and signified in a most dignified way that the audience was at an end.

The captain and his wife returned to the ship, and when they climbed over the rail they were surprised to find that all the cargo had been discharged. The chief who had accompanied the captain to the palace had gone out to the vessel and directed that it should be brought closer to the reef. This the mate did, and almost before she had dropped anchor the vessel was alive with natives. They took off the hatches and commenced pitching the lumber overboard. Others in the water would take the boards as they rose to the surface and swim to the shore with them, while another gang would take them from the surf and carry them up the beach, and when Captain Luttrell and his wife returned from their interview with the queen his cargo of lumber was all safely piled on shore.

The next morning the chief, who acted somewhat in the capacity of prime minister and secretary to the queen, came aboard the vessel and intimated that the queen was ready for another audience.

This time Mrs. Luttrell took along a silver card case and a few other trinkets as presents. There were the same formalities as before in entering the palace. Mrs. Luttrell's presents won the dusky queen, and she thanked the giver in terms expressed in good English.

The visitors were more astonished than ever and the look of wonder that spread over their faces seemed to delight the queen. The ice was broken, however, and her majesty during the day told the story of her life.

She said that about 75 years ago an English sailor boy named Young was cast up by the waves after a great storm on the island of Tan. His skin was white and he was a mystery to the natives. They thought he was a supernatural being, and they treated him well, fearing that he had it in his power if he chose to destroy them all. He soon learned the language of the natives and lived contented as one of them. When he got so that he could converse freely he told the natives who and what he was and that he was mortal like the rest. He said he would be content to remain the rest of his life among them, and he took one of the native women as his wife. A son of his married into the royal family and I am the eldest child of the son. My grandfather took an interest in me as well as if I was of his own family, and educated us according to the ways of his youth. The educational facilities of the island were not great, and he sent me to the convent at Apia. There I remained five years, and when I returned the king died.

It is the custom of the people of Muna not to choose the succeeding monarch from the direct lineal descent of the ruler, but to take the eldest child of the eldest of his brothers or sisters. In that way, through marriage, I became the queen of the islands. A queen has not the right to marry. My people claim that by marrying a woman becomes subservient to the man, and the appointed ruler in this case is not the ruler at all, but simply the slave of her husband, who is really the king, but has no lineal right to hold the office. The queen is not allowed to entertain company, nor is a man allowed to approach the palace. Her only companions shall be two maidens, who shall never leave the side of the queen except by death.

She dictates to the council of chiefs, who must obey her every wish. When the council is in session the chief, who conducted the visitors to the palace, acts as leader, and he approaches the palace once day and acquaints the queen by calling from a prescribed distance and tells her of the council's doings. If she is satisfied all is well, but if not the chief returns to the council and the change is made according to the dictates of the queen.

She was then 22 years of age and had been on the throne for two years. During that time she had not been allowed to converse with anyone but her two maids, who always went around in her presence with a low bow, and the prime minister, by whom she dare not let herself be seen, although she took a silent peep at him sometimes when he approached to tell her of the workings of the council.

She rebelled at such a life, and it was her intention to escape from it as soon as she got an opportunity. She was tired of being a queen, and Apia was her objective point. She spoke of some young chief then, and Mrs. Luttrell knew from a sigh that escaped her that she would rather be queen of some man's heart than queen of a nation.

While at the Island Captain Luttrell learned of many of the strange customs of the natives. When any of the queen's natives would catch an exceptionally fine fish or got anything nicer than usual they would present it to the reigning monarch. Their way of presentation was peculiar. They would place the article on the end of a long pole, and cautiously approach the palace with it, acting as though afraid to be caught. The article is placed on the doorstep from the point of the pole, and away the native goes as fast as he can run, leaving the pole behind and not daring to look back until the palace is out of sight.

The father of the queen said it was his wish that his daughter should not be obliged to become the queen, and the daughter rebelled with all her might, but it was of no use. The council of chiefs said it was the custom for countless ages in the kingdom, and the honor was forced upon her. She had to be dragged to the palace and then her name was changed from Margaret Young to "Wa Muna."—San Francisco Examiner.

WAR ON ARSENIC.

Movement of Health Boards to Suppress the Beauty Drug.

To such extremes has arsenic eating been carried on by the women of America that the health boards of thirty cities and nine states will shortly take measures to discourage the uses of the drug. The concerted action thus inaugurated will be unprecedented in its nature and extent and a source of surprise to many persons who have no idea of the lengths to which the arsenic habit has ravaged the health of American women and girls, says a New York exchange.

The first intimation that any evil existed came in evidences of the enormous increase in the trade in arsenic during the past five years. Governmental statistics are always very dry affairs, but any one curious enough to compare the figures of the treasury and interior departments will be surprised at the revelations they make on the subject of arsenic. Now, comparisons of these figures with the health reports show a decline in the diseases for which arsenic is a specific. Thus the health board of New York first became aware that great quantities of the drug were being used without the mediation of a doctors prescription.

But the inductive evidence, thanks to the labors of such experts as Dr. Cyrus Edson, commissioner of health of New York, Surgeon-General Walter Wyman of the treasury department, and former Chief Drummond of the secret service, that arsenic is the resource of many a woman's beauty, becaume irrefutable as time went on.

It is becoming more and more evident that American women who lead lives which make personal attractiveness a desirable possession are characterized by the languor that is melting, by a fragility that is more emblematic of the lily than consistent with good appetite, and by a slow, sibilant utterance, clear and resonant, but accompanied by a nervous excitability of the lips. Added to this is the growing rarity of a pair of rosy cheeks and the frequency of that pallor of countenance which imparts a distinguished air to the most irregular features.

Of course it is the effect upon the skin which tempts so many women in their arsenic servitude. Arsenic, of all drugs, is wonderful in its cosmetic effects. After a few months' dosing the cuticle acquires a pelucid clearness, free from spot or blemish, beneath which the fine tracing of a vein or the unrestricted play of an emotion is exquisitely picturesque. To be sure there are some obstinate skins which will yield only to a prolonged course, but there is a further compensation in such cases through the softening of harshness in the visage and a general rounding out of what in this way becomes a lovely countenance.

Now, this pleasing state of things, like the ugliness of the Sibyl, is external only. The woman who uses arsenic for any length of time draws drafts upon the near future, which are only redeemed in the bankruptcy of her health. The languor, which externally is delicious, proves inwardly a torture. That exquisite whiteness of brow, cheek, nose and neck is concomitant only with an organic agony in comparison with which the path of virtue is triumph for the flesh. And when the repose of the pillow affords to an ugly girl the solace of dreams or sleep her fair drugged sister tosses like a skiff in a storm, fighting vivid nightmares. The devil, according to St. Cyprian, makes women pay for their beauty. Arsenic, in this respect, is like the devil.

When the reports of the treasury department and that of the interior had been received, the question arose: How is the evil to be dealt with? It may not be known to many men, although it undoubtedly is to most women, that an immense business has grown up all over the country in the manufacture and sale of what are known as arsenic complexion wafers. In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston these goods are delivered from wagons to the retail druggists, so great has the trade become. The wafers are white pellets which must be taken morning and night indefinitely.

Now, these [illegible] arsenic, but when a woman whose system does not readily yield becomes impatient for results, she has another resource at command. This is to persuade a medical friend to give her a prescription for the drug or to purchase it on some pretense at a store. Young girls are the most frequent victims of this sort. It is a curious fact that very few women over thirty are arsenic fiends in this country, which shows the habit to be comparatively recent here.

But when a woman has once become a user of the drug in this way there seems no escape for her. The horrors set forth in that lurid volume, "The Confessions of an Opium Eater," are nothing compared to the ordeal of a woman who is battling the nostalgia of arsenic. Even a few weeks' abandonment of the drug will convert her languorous beauty into faded ugliness.

The skin assumes the tint of ancient whitewash. The nose grows flabby and the hue which so adorns the cheek capriciously establishes itself at that olfactory organ. The head grows heavy and the nervous system, like the heroine of any paper covered romance, is torn with contending emotions. A single look in the mirror makes this wretched creature [illegible] once more.

Does any man deem this an exaggerated picture, or that we are not suffering nationally from the habit which is responsible for it? Ask an authority on the drug trade or any active member of the boards of health of such metropolitan centres as San Francisco, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, New York or Chicago. The concerted action which these bodies will make has reference only to the sale of the drug. The efforts of Commissioner Edson himself have been largely rendered nugatory by the facility with which small quantities of arsenic can be mailed from one city to another. Moreover, the legislation of the states is not uniform. But now it is intended to prevent the sale of the drug unless specially prescribed and to break up the trade in arsenicated nostrums. A bill has been prepared and will shortly be introduced in various legislatures to this end.

"Arsenic has always offered a great temptation to women," said Dr. Cyrus Edson, reviewing the subject when he was asked about it. "But after all we can only take general measures. I do not see how we can prevent the use of the drug unless we convince the womgn that it does more harm than good. They can always procure it by stealth, even if it be made a misdemeanor to traffic in it, and then we would have only aggravated the evil. Physicians are very careful in prescribing arsenic, and not infrequently do not reveal to the patient that the drug has been prescribed at all. It is [illegible]

As a rule men never find out whether their wives, daughters or sweethearts are using the [illegible] would be usually aroused by such a remark as, "Isn't Maud getting to be quite good looking now? I always thought her so plain," were it not that the prevalence [illegible] is suspected that no admirer dreams of attributing feminine loveliness to it. Yet it has won many a husband and explains in occasional instances the ravages of form which certain types of lackadaisical lovelinsss suffer.

It was Surgeon-General Wyman who pointed out, when the anti-arsenic agitation began, that there is danger from slavery to the drug in another direction. It gives occasion for a murderous use of arsenic, and will complicate the investigation of suspicious deaths. Traces of arsenic poisoning are now very weak as evidence of murder. The victim may have been a "fiend." Indeed, some of the most interesting murder cases have been complicated in this way. Mrs. Maybrick owed her peculiar type of beauty to indulgence in the luring poison, and one of the most famous of Wilkie Collins' novels hinged upon the same enslavement of the heroine.

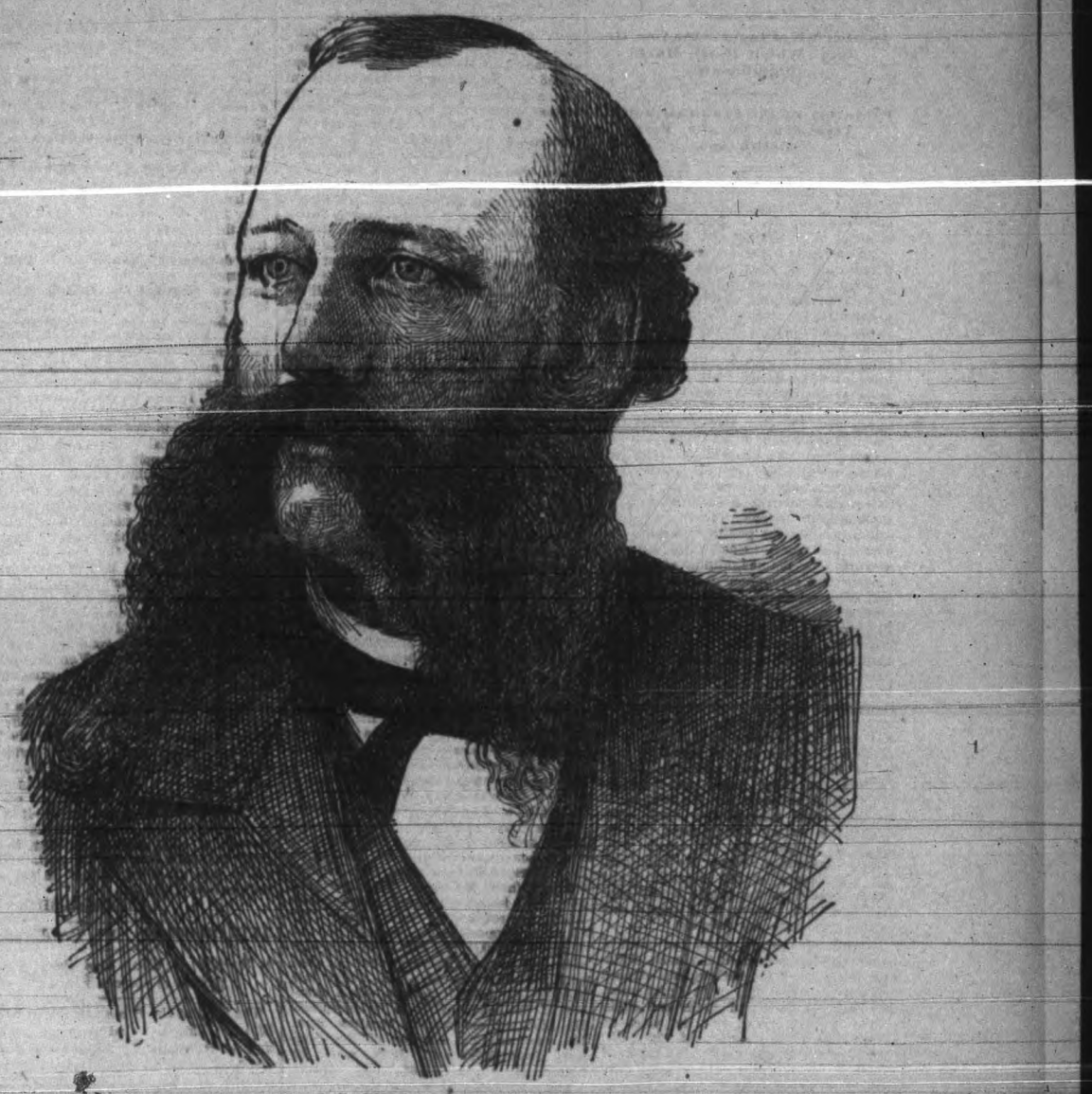
Were one hundred lovely women to die under suspicious circumstances tomorrow it would be rash to conjecture the number of corpses in which "traces of arsenical poisoning," as the reports of autopsies put it, would be found. Instances of the effect of arsenic are conspicuous in Lady Brooke, the English [illegible], in the Empress of Austria and in Sarah Bernhardt.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.

TIMES OF TERROR AND FEAR.

Terrible Misery of a Well-Known Toronto Gentleman.

Mr. J. B. Butts Says: "I Am Satisfied Paine's Celery Compound Saved My Life."



J. B. BUTTS, TORONTO, ONT.

Times of terror and fear, of horrible nightmares and dreams, of terrible misery and sufferings!

This is no over drawn picture; these statements are in no way exaggerated or too darkly painted.

A well known Canadian—a respected citizen of Toronto—was plunged into the slough of despondency and darkness owing to a nervous and broken down system, indigestion and loss of sleep. Medical skill was invoked without avail and a special patent medicine failed to give relief, although it was recommended.

Providence in its own wise and good way brought to the sufferer that infallible balm of relief, that life giving and strengthening medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. The wonderful remedy was Mr. Butts' salvation; it was his rescuer and deliverer from the grave.

Mr. J. B. Butts, who was so wonderfully saved from death, is the proprietor of the principal hand laundry in Toronto. His establishment at 309 Spadina avenue is the busiest of the kind and the best patronized in the Queen City.

Mr. Butts writes as follows about his sufferings and troubles, his marvellous success with Paine's Celery Compound, and his perfect restoration to health:

"Two years ago I had a very bad attack of la grippe, which left me with a nervous and broken down system; I also suffered terribly from indigestion and insomnia or sleeplessness added to my misery. At night I could not sleep naturally; I was troubled with horrible nightmares and dreams. Indeed, my sleeping hours were to me times of terror and fear. I commenced to use a patent medicine for my troubles, but derived little benefit from it. I happened to get one of your books at my house, and after reading about the wonderful cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound I decided to give it a trial. I procured a bottle and began using it, and within 48 hours I was benefited. In three months I found myself fully and perfectly restored to health and had gained fifteen pounds in weight.

"I am satisfied Paine's Celery Compound saved my life and that without it I would not now be alive. I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to dozens of people and the results have proved satisfactory in every case. It is without doubt the best remedy in the world."

DOMINION HOTEL

117 TO 123 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Why stop at Hotels that charge you $3.00 to $5.00 per day when you can get the same accommodations, if not better at the Dominion Hotel from $1 to $1.50. Look at our extraordinary success; it speaks for the high class accommodation.

WE LEAD AND OTHERS FOLLOW. DO NOT BE MISLED BY RIVAL HOTELS.

Unequalled success for years proves the universal satisfaction given the traveling public at this hotel. It is popular, central, comfortable, homelike, famed for square dealing, elegant table, and run on the highest standard of respectability.

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN. BOARD AND ROOM, $1.00, $1.25 AND $1.50 PER DAY.

Meals 25 cents; beds 25 cents. Cleanliness and fair dealing is our motto. Sweeping reductions by the week or month. None but the most obliging white help employed.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM HOTEL.

STEPHEN JONES, Proprietor.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Another Bit of Inner Canadian History Which Bears Much Significance.

Evolution of the Syndicate and Its Treatment by the Tory Politicians.

To the Editor:—The deplorable spectacle of a free and intelligent people quietly submitting to the plundering operations of a corrupt and incapable administration is a curious phenomenon, as humiliating as it is perplexing. In a country cursed with the intolerant sway of a crushing and exacting despotism, unconditional surrender of individual rights and liberties is the price of personal safety; and there is no escape from such a miserable condition of affairs except through the doubtful medium of revolution—no relief but death. But in a British colony, where the rights and liberties of the subject are the brightest and dearest lights in the constitution that guarantees them, and where the priceless privilege of the franchise practically extends to all, speculative inquiry signally fails to discover an explanation for the criminal apathy which deadens the public conscience and blunts the moral sensibilities of the electorate to the magnitude of the dishonesty and corruption prevailing at the seat of government. Fortunately, in a country staunch and unfaltering in its allegiance to the British crown, and where the imperishable glory of British traditions should be something more than a dream, such a reprehensible dereliction of duty can only be brief and temporary. Bewildered by the vastness of the extravagance, stupefied by the dexterous and dramatic juggling with hundreds of millions of public money, the body politic is benumbed and incapable of resistance: but that proud and jealous spirit which animates the Englishman in his inexorable demand for honest government is by no means dead in the breast of the Canadian. It is only temporarily suspended. When the full force and significance of the gigantic fraud forces itself upon the people let us hope that they will recover their senses and swiftly terminate the tragedy.

During the past 16 years the political panorama has presented the most dramatic scenes, and debauchery has danced a lively double-shuffle with protection. The tale has been told again and again in the public press, but the voice of warning has fallen upon deaf ears. Millions were conjured up in a night and vanished before the dawn without the friction of either lamp or rod. A servile parliamentary majority was more powerful than the lamp of Aladdin. It reads like an eastern fable and recalls the wealth and splendor of the Arabian Nights. In 1878 the jugglery commenced. The formation of the Canadian Pacific railway syndicate in 1880 is substantial evidence that Sir Charles Tupper, minister of railways and canals, lost no time in exercising his sinister talents and justifying the ominous predictions of his foes. That this syndicate was composed of leading members of the government, prominent members of the senate and members of the Canadian parliament, there is no room for doubt. The charter secured by the syndicate from the government is the most unique in existence. The boldness of the conception and daring execution of the details does credit to its Tupperian origin. The contract was for the construction and operation of a through line of railway from Callander, on the east side of Lake Nipissing, about 350 miles west of Montreal, to the Pacific coast; and it was stipulated therein that the government should build certain sections of the line involving an expenditure of $30,000,000. The nominal capital of the company was $5,000,000, and to this company with a nominal capital of $5,000,000 the government agreed to give and did give in the form of subsidies as the work of construction progressed:

1. $30,000,000 worth of completed railway sections.
2. $25,000,000 in cash.
3. 25,000,000 acres of lands in the Northwest.
4. The privilege of importing rails and other supplies free of duty.
5. A monopoly of the railway traffic of the Northwest—the government binding itself not to permit the construction of any railway running southward from the Canadian Pacific to the boundary line of the United States. The company was not only to be paid an enormous sum for building part of the road, but it was to own the road when completed.

The government did not call for tenders. They simply presented the scheme to the house and called upon their followers to vote for its ratification. There was another syndicate composed of wealthy Canadians ready to take the contract for about one half of the above concessions, but there was no money in it for the "gang" and the offer was not entertained. Let us glance briefly over the records. The construction of the government sections in British Columbia and between Winnipeg and Port Arthur was characterized by the most systematic "boodling." A "pull" was all that was needed to become a millionaire. Mr. Onderdonk, the dear friend of Sir Charles, received about half a million over and above what the section would have cost if honestly handled. This we know. How much Mr. Onderdonk received for work never performed we do not know—but there are those who do and will not tell. The government voted down every request for an inquiry into the section B swindle—but it is known that the road between Trout Lake and Hawk Lake was altered in the interests of "Big Rory," the contractor—who had a "pull," and that gentleman, who had not $50 when he tendered, came out of the swim a millionaire. In the meantime the company were pushing the main line across the prairie and before it was completed the original stockholders received in dividends more than they had paid for their stock. Within five years after the company was organized the members of the syndicate had not only received back every dollar they had invested and more, but they then held stock worth between 70 and 80, which they had purchased for 25 cents on the dollar. The company was organized in 1881, as soon as its contract with the government was approved by parliament. It obtained power to issue stock to the extent of $20,000,000 in addition to the original $5,000,000 of founders' shares and these $20,000,000 were distributed among the original founders pro rata at 25 cents on the dollar. The total sum realized to the company by the distribution of this stock was $5,000,000. But the company at once began to pay six per cent. dividends out of its capital to the stockholders—that is 24 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested. Up to this time (1883) the main line was far from being completed and the road was not earning expenses, yet with the whole credit of Canada at its back it could pay 6 per cent. dividends out of capital upon stock which it had given away for 25 cents on the dollar. The $20,000,000 of new stock was issued to the founders in the proportion of about four shares of new stock to each holder of one founders' share. For instance, Mr. George Stephen (now My Lord Mountstephen) held 5000 founders' shares, and received 23,411 shares of the new issue. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., is said to be worth $10,000,000. Sir John Macdonald's will revealed the fact that he, also, held a large block of stock. The late premier, Sir John J. Abbott, was a member of the company from its inception. He died an enormously wealthy man. He was salaried solicitor of the company from 1880 until 1888, when he became its vice-president, and during nearly the whole of that period he was a member of parliament, a senator or in the government. Sir Donald A. Smith is a director, also a member of parliament. Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick was another director and a leading government man. Others connected with the company occupied and occupy positions in parliament. Therefore when the C. P. R. magnates out of parliament applied to the C. P. R. magnates in parliament for a few millions, more or less, they always succeeded in getting them. In 1884 they went to the government and demanded an advance or loan of $30,000,000, of which $7,500,000 would be used to guarantee dividends at the rate of three per centum per annum to the holders of the $80,000,000 theretofore issued by the company. This was equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum to those who had obtained the $20,000,000 at 25, and six per cent to those who took up the $30,000,000 issue.

In 1885 the late John Henry Pope, from whom the C. P. R. purchased or agreed to purchase, at an enormous price the unprofitable International railway, was minister of railways, and on June [illegible] tions in parliament authorizing a further loan of $5,000,000 from the Dominion treasury to the company, also granting power to the company to raise money by selling bonds. In 1886 the government released $10,189,521 of its loan to the company, the latter agreeing to surrender 6,793,014 acres of its land subsidy. Thus the company was able to realize one-fourth of its main land subsidy. During the same session large subsidies were voted to enable the company to purchase the North Shore railway, between Montreal and Quebec, and the mortgage for $1,000,000 taken to secure that advance was released by the government in 1891 without a dollar being paid upon it. This was another clean grab of $1,000,000 from the public chest. The dividend of 3 per cent. guaranteed by the government in 1884, is still being paid to the stockholders in addition to the dividends paid by the company out of its surplus earnings. The government agreed to pay $1,000,000 to enable the Canadian Pacific Company to extend its line from Montreal to Quebec, and also $170,000 a year for twenty years to assist it in building a road through the state of Maine, so that the products of Canada could be shipped through foreign territory and from foreign ports. This is the all-Canadian route—the great patriotic line—that cost the Canadian people $100,000,000 and was built to the tune of God Save the Queen, while the patriots were plundering the treasury. Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism fits in here like a charm.

The International road, running from Sherbrooke to the Maine border, was owned by John Henry Pope. John Henry Pope sold it to the C. P. R., and it was upon the recommendation of the same John Henry Pope, minister of railways, that subsidies were granted to the company to extend the road through Maine.

In 1888 the government had to purchase the monopoly clause in the charter from the company to satisfy the justifiable demands of Manitoba. In 1891 the government increased the mail subsidy between Montreal and British Columbia by $75,000 a year—equal to an addition of $1,500,000 to the capital of the company. The mail subsidies received by the company for carrying the China and Japan mails and the mails over its main and branch lines cover an enormous sum annually. It also receives 6400 acres of crown lands for every mile of railway it constructs in the Northwest. These are the principal items which the Canadian Pacific people in parliament have given the Canadian Pacific people out of parliament; and any man who dared to denounce this unparalleled extravagance and public robbery was branded as a traitor and annexationist. The Old Flag was flying all the time the swindling was in operation and at every public meeting of "the gang" the patriotic proceedings were terminated by the singing of God Save the Queen.

Mr. Van Horne did not enter the company until after the road was well advanced. To pitch into Van Horne for the condition of affairs is exceedingly foolish. He is simply president, and as such must see that the shareholders (who are, more than likely, altogether different persons from those who made the "big "scoops"), receive the largest dividends he can get for them. If the Dominion government be a part of his rolling stock he will certainly get all he can out of it. Van Horne is not to blame—it is the people themselves. They were repeatedly warned of what was transpiring, but in their madness persisted in sustaining a guilty and graceless "gang" in the government of Canada.

CHABLIS-SHIRAZ.

EXPLORATIONS IN PALESTINE.

A Review of What Has Been Accomplished in Recent Years.

The land of the Bible can tell us of the Bible. This fact led to the organization of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has for 29 years been searching for the ancient monuments of Bible times. Major C. R. Conder, D. C. L., in a most interesting paper in The Contemporary Review, September, tells us of some of the great results which have been already attained, and prophesies that "there remains still much more to be found than has yet been discovered."

"The first great result was the discovery of the Moabite Stone. This monument proved that, in the ninth century, B. C., King Mesha revolted from Israel, as we are told in the Bible that he did revolt. It showed that Israel then worshipped Jehovah, and that Omri and Ahab had ruled in Moab. It showed that the Moabite language was a dialect not unlike Hebrew, and that the art of writing was known thus early, even in this remote corner of the deserts beyond Jordan, far away from the highways of trade and civilization.

"The next result, due to the perilous excavations of Sir Charles Warren, was the recovery of the Temple area, and the unearthing of a monument more interesting than the Scaean Gate—the 'great tower that lieth out' on Ophel, which Nehemiah rebuilt. Then followed the discovery of the Siloam inscription, hidden in the dark aqueduct which Hezekiah hewed, from the 'upper Gihon,' when prepared to defend Jerusalem against Sennacherib. This monument showed us that in Hezekiah's time the ordinary language of the city was that pure Hebrew in which Isaiah wrote, and placed before our eyes the very characters in which his scolls must have been penned.

"Quite recently we have had further light thrown upon the ancient civilization of Palestine, through excavation at Lachish. The discoveries of Mr. Bliss have shown us the language of the Canaanites in Joshua's time, and the characters in which they wrote. They have proved the early communication with Egypt, by the recovery at this site of Egyptian remains as old as the 15th century, B. C. They have shown us how different was the language of the Canaanite and of the Hebrew, and how close was the connection between Chaldeans and Canaanites—just as the Bible also told us before. And, in addition to these most valuable discoveries, we have now two hundred letters found in Central Egypt, written to Amenophis III and Amenophis IV., by Philistines, Amorites, Phoenicians and Hittites, which describe the great revolution against the Pharaohs in the age when, according to the Old Testament dates, the conquest by the Hebrews took place."

Major Conder shows how much is yet to be done from the fact that of all the ancient ruined cities, only Lachish has been excavated, and that not thoroughly. In regard to texts believed to be hidden under the great mounds in all parts of Palestine, he says:

"When the Palestine Exploration Fund was first started, there was nothing which could confidently be pointed out to show how reasonable was the expectation of such results. All the known inscriptions, except two or three from Phoenicia, belonged to times after the Christian era. All the known ruins were of late character. It was possible to assert without fear of contradiction by fact, that the ancient civilization of the Hebrews was mythical and had no existence before the Greek or Persian age; that they could not write, and had consequently no books; that they were merely savage tribes under petty leaders, wandering like the desert Arabs, and despised by the surrounding civilized peoples. Such things were actually then said; but he would be a bold man who repeated them to-day. When Sennacherib describes his unsuccessful attack upon Jerusalem, before he was driven home across the Euphrates by Tirhakah, king of Egypt, he says that Hezekiah's tribute included 'thirty talents of gold, eight hundred talents of silver, woven cloth, embroidered scarlet precious stones of large size, couches of ivory, thrones of ivory, hides and precious woods—a great treasure of every kind.' If Sennacherib is to be trusted, Jerusalem, in Hezekiah's time, must have equalled other famous cities in wealth and in art. The Assyrians carried captive 200,000 people small and great, horses and mares, asses, camels, oxen and sheep; and no less than 26 strong cities of Hezekiah were besieged with engines of war besides Jerusalem.

"But it may be said that no one disputed such a condition of affairs in the 8th century, B. C.; that it was only in the times of Moses and Joshua, and yet more in Abraham's days, that Palestine and Syria were wild countries, without civilization, and where writing was unknown; that tht Law could not have been carved on tablets of stone by Israel in the 15th century, B. C.; that Abraham could not have bought the field at Hebron with 'current money of the merchants;' that there were no carts or chariots in Palestine in Jacob's time, or merchants who could have carried Joseph to Egypt or 'iron chariots' of the Canaanites in Joshua's age, or 'Babylonian garments' in Achan's tent. Three years ago all this might be argued, but now these objections also have been answered by the explorer. We know that even before the time of Abraham the Akkadians, from the lower Tigris, brought granite in ships and carried it in ships by Aden to the Persian Gulf. The statues carved on this granite are in the [illegible] the texts upon them speak of gold and precious woods brought from upper Egypt, of mines in Phoenicia whence precious metals were dug out, of cedars hewn in Lebanon, of a widespread commerce connecting Africa and Chaldea, and having its highway through Palestine; of Chaldean invasions similar to that of Abraham's time, when Arioch, king of Ellasar (the historic Eriaku of the Larsa monuments) marched even to Edom."

In concluding his paper Major Conder points to the high importance of the exploration regarding the languages spoken in Palestine in the time of Christ; and emphasizes the fact that the exploration has demonstrated that Greek was very widely used in Palestine at the time of the writing of the Gospels, and that it was understood by the Jews, thus throwing some light on the disputed question whether the Gospels were originally written in Greek or Aramaic.

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